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USSR DELEGATE TO STOCKHOLM TALKS INTERVIEWED

LD051942 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Stockholm November 5 TASS -- TASS correspondents Nikolay Vukolov and Aleksandr Stepanenko report:

A conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe in which 33 European states, as well as the USA and Canada, take part resumes its work after a brief intermission in Stockholm. The conference is faced with an important task to find the ways for the follow up of the process of the consolidation of detente started in Helsinki, for the widening of cooperation among peoples, for the lowering of the level of military confrontation on the European Continent.

The need for taking such measures is now becoming ever more burning and topical, the head of the Soviet delegation at the conference, Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy told the TASS correspondents. The United States continues deploying first strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, tries to spread the arms race to space. The pulse of the European and world public which resolutely declares against the United States militaristic designs is felt strongly in Stockholm. This is shown by numerous calls and petitions that are sent to the Stockholm conference by various political and public organisations from all over the world.

The Soviet Union and other socialist states attach much importance to the Stockholm forum, to its attainment of concrete and substantial results that would meet the most profound aspirations of the peoples of Europe and the whole world, the head of the Soviet delegation said. For this purpose the USSR has advanced a number of proposals based on joint initiative of the Warsaw Treaty states that are aimed at a radical improvement of the situation in Europe.

The commitment of all nuclear powers taking part in the Stockholm conference to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons would be an effective measure of confidence building, particularly in the existing international situation. In the answers to the questions of the newspaper WASHINGTON POST Konstantin Chernenko mentioned this measure among the most topical questions related to the ending of the arms race and consolidation of security. The conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force would also promote the consolidation of peace in Europe. The adoption of other proposals of the Soviet Union, specifically on confidence-building measures in the military sphere which for their nature and volume go much further than it was provided by the Helsinki Final Act would also be an important contribution to the solution of the tasks of the conference.

Neutral and nonaligned states show the readiness for the productive work of the Stockholm conference. But all constructive efforts to start businesslike talks have so far been dampened by the United States and its closest allies in NATO. Avoiding the discussion of real measures of confidence building and security, they push through such decisions that are aimed at revealing the military activity of the USSR and its allies while not applying to the territory of the United States where the main NATO forces are stationed. Their proposals do not even hint at any limitation of the level and scopes of the military activity that threatens security in Europe.

The Stockholm conference might justify the expectations of European peoples if all participants in the conference show the felling of responsibility and be guided by the principle of equality and equal security, Oleg Grinevskiy said in conclusion. The work resumed will show to what extent the United States and its allies are really striving for a constructive and businesslike work of the conference.

FURTHER ON CHERNENKO SPEECH TO YOUTH LEADERS

TV 'Text' of Speech

LD052326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; 'text' of speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at a 5 November CPSU Central Committee meeting with leaders of youth organizations of socialist countries -- recorded]

[Text] I would like to begin by cordially greeting you on behalf of our Party Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo.

Such a representative meeting of leaders of youth organizations from socialist countries is truly heartening because it is a graphic manifestation of those firm, unbreakable bonds of friendship and cooperation that exist between our parties and states. It is heartening because contacts between young people and their organizations at different levels constitute a tangible precondition for those bonds to grow in strength and number.

Improvement of the guidance of youth organizations is one of the primary concerns of Communists. This was forcefully demonstrated anew by a meeting of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties in Sofia last summer, which was devoted to work among young people. As you know, the CPSU Central Committee recently approved a major resolution -- a program resolution, I would say -- intended to enhance party leadership of the Komsomol.

In general, we have been busy with the Komsomol in the last few months. We have held the All-Union Komsomol Army Conference, which went very well. We adopted the resolution.

This question has been discussed throughout the party -- I think we can now say it firmly, throughout the party, in all sectors of the party.

I would like to stress most definitely that the adoption of these and other measures connected with improving Komsomol leadership was not caused by some crisis phenomena, as our opponents try to make out. We have every reason to take pride in the Leninist Komsomol and in Soviet youth in general. They give a good account of themselves everywhere -- in work, in studies, in military service as so on. Young people carry on the cause of the older generations with honor, and, responding to the call of the party, boldly set about tackling tasks of major importance to the country.

A few days ago, Comrade Dolgikh told me he was at the opening of the Baykal-Amur Mainline railroad [BAM]. You all know, of course, what the BAM is. Many of you, to begin with, have been there; some have not been there but know it quite well through the press. He told me -- it is difficult to describe in words, you understand -- how the Komsomol members and young people who went there screwed up their faces; the place was absolutely empty, as they say, there was nothing there. And now, what a magnificent railroad has been constructed and put into operation. It really is a great joy, and one not just for those who (?participated) directly, but a joy for all the people. It is another weighty proof of what the Komsomol is capable of. You remember, we sent off the first detachments at the Komsomol Congress, we sent off detachments at the party congress; this played a colossal role, it was an education for them. Now is is said that parents will not recognize their children who worked on the project. They have steeled their characters, and they have felt the great benefit for the country and the people, the great benefit of what they were doing every day.

The fact that traffic was moving along the whole length of the mainline a year ahead of schedule is truly to the inestimable merit of Soviet youth: I am convinced that young people will also work well on fulfilling the biggest land improvement program in history, the program adopted at the recent October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Giving the Komsomol and young people in general their due for their services, we at the same time clearly see that the objective needs of Soviet society's development raise new problems in work among young people. We are fully aware of their political importance.

Undoubtedly, the rising generations today are incomparably closer to accomplishing the inspiring goals their fathers and grandfathers began to struggle for. They see them with more clarity from the vantage point of the historical achievements of real socialism and are heading for them on the straight path of creative work. All this is really so. But new society and therefore young people today face tasks that are, perhaps, no less grandoise in scope than those during the revolution or the period of transition. The agenda is the full realisation of socialism's immense advantages. On the agenda is the bringing of every aspect of our society's life into accord with the highest demands of scientific socialism and therefore to remove from it everything incompatible with socialist justice, collectivist principles, and work morality.

All this actually constitutes the essense of the course of perfecting developed socialism. Its comprehensive substantiation is to be supplied by a new edition of the CPSU Program, which is to be adopted at the next, 27th party congress. And, as I already had occasion to point out, of course, Komsomol members and young people of the homeland will be measured first and foremost by how successfully we accomplish the task of perfecting the socialism we have built.

So you see what responsibility is put on those who will replace us, on those who are to develop everything into which the initiators of socialist construction put their revolutionary enthusiasm and elan. We absolutely must not fail here. That is why party organisations are constantly analyzing processes taking place among young people and concern themselves in practice with molding young citizens of the Soviet land.

Correct and truly effective education of young people can only be achieved when all of them participate most actively in the common work of the people. Today we are tackling such innovative tasks as the intensification of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the fulfillment of the Food and Energy Program. We attach priority importance to the broad participation of the masses in the administration of public and state affairs. The party and Komsomol bodies therefore have a good deal to do to find ways that will ensure the most effective application of the forces, initiative, and energy of young people.

We want the Komsomol's say in the solution of all questions, both those bearing on the work, every-day life, and recreation of young men and women and those constituting problems of statewide importance, problems of importance to the whole people.

The party, true to Leninist traditions, approaches our young people, the Komsomol, with profound attention and trust, and regards them as a boundless reserve of cadres. I want to point out in this context the great importance of the resolution on cadre policy approved recently by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. It specifically stresses the need for young promising workers to work side by side with experienced representatives of the older generation and to acquire essential tempering.

The Komsomol today has unprecedented potential for the ideological, political, and moral education of young men and women. It is necessary to fully use this potential. In this matter we cannot help taking into account massive psychological warfare unleashed by the imperialist circles against socialist countries. That is why we orient the Komsomol to energetic, purposeful and thoughtful work in educating young people in the spirit of commitment to communist convictions, lofty moral principles, and boundless devotion to the homeland and to the great cause of socialism.

Success in this work, as I should say, in any other work with people, depends to an immense extent on the very style of the Komsomol's activity. We orient it to the resolute eradiction of formalism, red tape, over-organization, and pomp. Indeed, the strength of the Komsomol lies in its being a truly democratic, self-governed organization of young people.

We understand, of course, that some important problems of young people, particularly socioeconomic problems, are too complex for the Komsomol to resolve single-handedly. However, it is here, in this sphere, that the foundations of organizational, educational and cultural work are laid. The CPSU Central Committee demands from the party, government, trade union and economic bodies to constantly concern themselves with the education and training of younger generations, with improving their working, housing and living conditions, and with resolving all these problems in good time. There must be help from party organizations and the soviets.

There is one more point, comrades. Reality today is such that the peoples of our countries have to fulfill the creative tasks of building socialism in an exceptionally complex international situation. Life on earth itself is in jeopardy.

I would like to stress again most definitely that a course of arms buildup, confrontation and incitement of conflicts is not our policy. If the world situation causes alarm, the responsibility for this is borne fully and entirely by the imperialist reactionary forces led by the United States. It is precisely the United States and its allies that have set themselves the insane goal of achieving military superiority over socialist states. We cannot allow this to happen, and we shall not allow it. The CPSU and the Soviet state are consistently pursuing the Leninist policy of peace and cooperation. We are perserveringly working together with the fraternal countries to further strengthen the international positions of the socialist community and to organize a befitting rebuff to any aggressive plans.

Our party highly appreciates the contribution of the socialist countries' youth organizations to the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war. We support all the Komsomol's initiatives aimed at accomplishing that noble task. I know that you discussed at your meeting preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. The festival movement has been tested by practice and its importance to the cause of peace and understanding among peoples is quite great. Naturally, our party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government will render all aid to the VLKSM [All-Union Lenin Young Communist League] in holding the festival so that it will really become a mass-scale and impressive anti-imperialist event for young people of the entire world.

I would like to wish you, comrades, to strengthen even more perseveringly contacts with progressive and democratic youth organizations on all continents of the world. This will undoubtedly contribute to the further strengthening of the anti-imperialist solidarity of detachments of the international youth movement and to the broadening of the ranks of champions of peace and social progress.

It is very good that you exchanged information about the organizational and ideological work of youth organizations in your own countries in connection with the 40th anniversary of victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism.

The celebrations of this remarkable anniversary offer broad possibilities for popularizing the peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the countries of the socialist community and, of course, for demonstrating the indubitable achievements of real socialism.

I would like to ask you, dear friends, upon returning home to convey heartfelt greetings and best wishes from the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo to the general and first secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of your countries.

Allow me to wish you, comrades, every success in your work. Be good friends, be more bold and energetic in your actions and work perseveringly to ensure that the youth organizations of our countries are always dependable helpers of the communist parties in everything. We count on this. [applause]

PRAVDA Lists Participants

PM061155 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 November in its first edition front pages a TASS report under the general heading "K.U. Chernenko's Meeting With Leaders of the Socialist Countries' Youth Organizations" which lists the following participants in the meeting with Chernenko:

Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League Central Committee; Vu Mao, firest secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the Free German Youth Central Council; Kim Chang-yong, vice chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Central Committee; Conrado Martinez Corona, second secretary of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba National Committee; Phanduang Chitvongsa, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee; Tserendorjiyn Narangerel, first secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee; Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth Main Board; Leszek Lesniak, chairman of Poland's Union of Rural Youth National Board; Ryszard Wosinski, commander of the Polish Scout Union; Cesary Droszcz, chairman of the Association of Polish Students Main Council; Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania Central Committee; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 5 November carries a similar report on the meeting's participants. It lists the following additional participants: Taking part in the meeting were Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Razumov, first deputy chief of the Organizational and Party Work Department at the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and Comrades Pechnev and Pribytkov, aides to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

CONTINUING MATERIALS ON CEMA SESSION IN HAVANA

Ryzhkov Visits Nickel Plant

PM051411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to a Leading Cuban Enterprise"]

[Text] Havana, 2 Nov -- The nickel plant in the small town of Punta Gorda near Mao is one of the major Cuban industrial enterprises constructed with Soviet help and technical assistance. Its construction is striking evidence of the fruitful and mutually advantageous nature of Soviet-Cuban cooperation. While the 39th meeting of the CEMA session was at work in the Cuban capital, several important plant facilities were commissioned.

Yesterday the plant was visited by F. Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CEMA session. The visitors familiarized themselves with the progress made in building the plant and talked with workers, engineers, and leaders of the enterprise.

During the conversations, it was noted that the fraternal relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union are strengthening and developing year by year beacuse they are based on selfless friendship and assistance. The Cuban friends highly rated the work of the Soviet specialists who are helping to construct the enterprise and install and adjust the equipment.

The plant construction site has become a forge where highly skilled cadres for the rapidly developing Cuban economy are being wrought. They are now capable of solving the most complex tasks of socialist building on the island of freedom. The construction of the new plant as well as the major power stations and sugar, machine building, cement, and other enterprises is the actual embodiment of the industralization process made possible by the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The workers and specialists said that as well as strengthening economic might in the country, paramount attention is being paid to strengthening defense. They declared their readiness to deliver a crushing rebuff to any imperialist provocation.

The meeting with the enterprise's working people took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Ryzhkov, Baybakov Seen Off

LD030742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The Soviet delegation which participated in the 39th CEMA session left Havana for Moscow. The delegation consists of Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrades Baybakov and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The delegation was seen off at Jose Marti Airport by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the republic, and other officials.

Delegation Arrives in Moscow

LD031744 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Soviet delegation which took part in the 39th CEMA session returned to Moscow from Havana today. The delegation was comprised of Comrades Ryzhkov, Baybakov, Talyzin, Garbuzov, and Komarov.

At the airport, the delegation was met by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and by other officials. Also in the welcoming party was Vazquez, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba in the Soviet Union.

Comparison of Tikhonov Return

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 2 November frontpages in its Morning Edition a TASS report entitled "Delegation Returns." It has been compared with the Moscow TV Russian version published on page BB 9 of the 2 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "Aliyev Meets Returning Tikhonov" and has been found to be identical except for adding the following names to the members of the welcoming party:

A.K. Antonov, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, Ya.P. Ryabov, L.V. Smirnov, and B.Ye Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, M.S. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation, G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the KGB, A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

Ablamov Comments on Session

LD021647 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- News analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

The 39th meeting of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) which ended its deliberations in Havana, Cuba, a few days ago drew positive comments in the developing countries. The press notes that the CMEA member-countries firmly side with the emergent independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, neocolonialism, racism in all of its forms and manifestations and against apartheid, for consolidating their political and economic independence. They came out in favor of further expansion of mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation with the developing countries which represents a contribution of the states of the socialist community to the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, as demanded by the emergent states.

Cooperation between the socialist and developing countries produces tangible results. More than 3,700 economic facilities and installations in key sectors of the national economies of 97 developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America have been built with the assistance of the CMEA member-states. They have already gone into operation, turning out products needed by the emergent countries, consolidating their economic independence and promoting exports. Mutually beneficial trade is developing at a rapid pace. Socialist countries render assistance to the developing states in organising and planning their national economies and in training national personnel.

A different approach to the developing countries, an approach neocolonialist in its essence, is displayed by the West, which [word indistinct] in economic difficulties for a majority of the emergent states. The U.S.A. and other imperialist powers mercilessly plunder Asian, African and Latin American countries. Even according the official U.S. data, American monopolies receive four dollars in profit per every single dollar invested in the economies of the developing states. In 1977-1982 profits from direct U.S. capital investments in the developing countries made up 62,900 million dollars.

The developing countries have found themselves fettered by a heavy monetary debt to the U.S.A. and other Western nations. In 1983 repayment of credits and interest payments devoured 130 billion dollars from the budgets of the developing countries which is more than they received in new credits in 1983. The emergent states sustain heavy losses as a result of inequitable trade and economic relations with the U.S.A. and other developed capitalist states.

For example, in 1980-1983 prices of machines and equipment exported by the U.S.A. went up by 22 percent, while average world coffee prices fell 31 percent, the prices of rubber declined 23 percent, sugar prices went down 32 percent, etc. In 1982 and 1983 the United States received about 25 billion dollars from arms sales to the developing countries, turning the arms race into another source of profit at the expense of these states. The results of this neocolonialist policy are well known: poverty, backwardness and hunger. According to U.N. figures, this year rates of economic growth in the developing countries will be lower than those of the population increase. Starting from 1980, the living standards in these countries have been steadily declining. Almost 600 people suffer from starvation -- predominantly in the developing countries.

Session's Results Discussed

LD041929 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Vladimir Pashko commentary]

[Text] The results of the 39th CEMA session held in Havana continue to be discussed widely abroad. Much attention is devoted in particular to the long-term integrated measures endorsed at the session for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel, and raw materials. At the microphone is our commentator Vladimir Pashko:

The enhanced interest in this is understandable. Providing national requirements for energy and raw materials is at the moment one of the most acute world problems, and not only an economic one. Capitalism is resolving it primarily by plundering the resources of the weakly developed countries. Such an approach is alien to socialism. We provide for our needs from what we have, relying on mutually beneficial cooperation. The results of such a course are plain to see: the CEMA countries avoided the upheavals experienced by the West as a result of the energy crisis which flared up in the 1970's. However, this does not mean that we have no difficulties. The rapidly developing economies of the CEMA countries require more and more energy, fuel, and raw materials. According to CEMA figures, the rate of growth in consumption of, for example, primary energy resources in our countries is 50 percent above the world average, and almost three times that in the developed capitalist states.

How then to provide for the increasing demands of our economy? The answer to this question was supplied by the CEMA countries' economic summit conference: by mobilizing our own resources and stepping up mutual cooperation.

The conference also determined the strategic directions for joint work in this sphere: economical and rational use of energy and fuel, sources reduction in production's consumption of power and materials, and development of cooperation in the sphere of production and reciprocal supplies of fuel, power, and raw materials. This direction was concretely embodied in the long-term integrated measures for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel, and raw materials endorsed by the CEMA's supreme body at the Havana session. In particular, the measures provide for the construction of a large number of major economic projects in the Soviet Union, the use of hard coal deposits and modernization of the coke and chemical industry in Poland, and building of capacities for extraction and processing of magnesites in Czechoslovakia and nickel-cobalt products in Cuba, cooperation in developing deposits of nonferrous metals in Mongolia and bauxites in Vietnam, and much more. It would be difficult to overestimate the significance of the decisions adopted. They show that the CEMA countries are drawing fresh natural riches needed by our community into the sphere of socialist economic integration. They are doing this while looking far into the future, jointly, on mutually beneficial conditions, and in the interests of each country and the community as a whole. That means that we will continue to have no fear of any energy and raw materials crises. Socialism is capable of any task. The unity of aims and principles and the fraternal cooperation of our countries are the guarantee of that.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM061015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] The Havana Session

The 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is approaching. All progressive mankind is preparing to celebrate it festively together with the Soviet people. Years and decades will pass, but October's unfading light will continue to inspire all who are struggling for freedom and social progress, the people's right to determine their own destiny, and all who are protecting the world from the threat of war.

The birthday of the land of the soviets is a common holiday of the socialist community, which is a model of the new and historically unprecedented relations between states -- relations that are built on the principles of socialist internationalism, full equality, comradely mutual assistance, and collective cooperation for the sake of the common goals. Very appropriately, this was demonstrated in the pre-October days at the 39th sitting of the CEMA session in Havana. The heads of CEMA member-countries' governments held their meeting for the first time in the capital of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. This significant fact reflected Cuba's strengthening prestige in the socialist community and throughout the world.

The participants in the Havana meeting analyzed the initial results of the implementation of the long-term economic strategy collectively elaborated at last June's Moscow economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries. The point at issue is to make even fuller use of the qualitative factors of economic growth, accelerate the national economy's transition to the tracks of intensive development, effect its fundamental technical modernization, and raise the people's living standards to a new level.

An important role in this work has to be played by the coordination of new 5-year plans; progress in this was examined in Havana. Long-term comprehensive measures were approved for cooperation in the energy, fuel, and raw materials spheres. Joint elaboration has started of a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress until the year 2000. There are five priority elements underlying this program: electronics, comprehensive automation, nuclear power, new types of materials, and biotechnology. The coordination of plans is thus transformed into an effective tool for the coordination of economic policy.

The deepening cooperation among the community countries is becoming an increasingly significant factor of the economic development of each individual country. Major economic projects have been and are being constructed with joint efforts, work sharing in production, science, and technology is expanding, and reciprocal commodity turnover is steadily growing.

The participants in the session confirmed their resolve to implement the program of practical measures to improve international economic relations, as formulated by the Moscow conference. The socialist countries consistently oppose the use of international economic ties for political purposes and advocate that all elements of exploitation, discrimination, economic aggression, pressure, embargoes, and sanctions be excluded from them. They support the developing states' legitimate demands that a new international economic order be established on a just and democratic basis.

The CEMA countries not only proclaim, but also practice adherence to truly internationalist principles of mutal relations. An example of this may be seen in the implementation of the economic summit conference directives on deepening cooperation with Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia.

These countries are now at the stage of laying the foundations of a modern economy and seeking the best way for socialist industrialization. The other community members deem it their common internationalist duty to help them in this historic work. They confirmed at the Havana meeting that they would continue to actively help Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia to bring their economic development indicators in line with the European CEMA countries and join more actively in the international socialist division of labor.

The Havana sitting of the CEMA session proved again that the socialist countries profoundly adhere to the ideals of peace. Their foreign policy, their plans for economic and social development, and their cooperation program all pursue peaceful goals. They do not threaten anyone, nor do they encroach on anyone's security, but they do, at the same time, treasure their own security.

Under conditions when the U.S. policy has turned Central America and the Caribbean into a dangerous hotbed of international tension, the participants in the Havana meeting declared again their unwavering solidarity with the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua. They noted that the attempts by the aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily American imperialism, to attain military superiority and follow a policy of strength and crude interference in the affairs of sovereign states have seriously exacerbated the situation in the world. "The point at issue now is a frontal offensive not only against socialism, but also against all progressive forces in the world," the communique adopted at the session says.

Who Needs Terror

Sad news has circled the world. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has died in a villanous assassination. All honest people vilify the criminals and their protectors, who dared to raise their hands against a famous daughter of the great Indian people.

When a political murder is committed, it is pertinent to ask: Who gains by it? Prominent Indian politicians and public figures are unanimous that external forces hostile to India are obliquely, if not directly implicated in the crime.

The strengthening of India's political and economic independence, its advance along the path of socioeconomic progress, and the growth of its international prestige are largely linked to Indira Gandhi's name. A strong, cohesive, dynamic India pursuing an independent foreign policy is an obstacle to the force of imperialism and colonialism and to those who dream of "social revenge" on the global scale.

As the head of government of a great Asian country for many years, Indira Gandhi activated India's role in world affairs even further. It condemned the American intervention in Indochina. It is in solidarity with the Arab peoples' struggle against Israeli aggression. It is an opponent of racism and apartheid in southern Africa. It strives to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. India has shown a realistic approach to the situation that has taken shape around Afghanistan and has recognized the lawful government of Kampuchea.

All this has caused displeasure among India's enemies. The country has been the target of subversive activity by imperialist forces. Their intrigues were stepped up, especially after the seventh conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government held in Delhi in March, 1983.

Indira Gandhi made a major contribution to the success of that forum. Her statement that "independence and development are indivisible from disarmament and peace" was a true reference point for the conference's work. It embodied the organic link between the original aims of the Nonaligned Movement and the vital problems of the present day, the inseparability of struggle against the political and economic consequences of colonialism and struggle to prevent nuclear war and curb the arms race.

The Delhi forum consolidated the anti-imperialist trend and strengthened the antiwar trend of the Nonaligned Movement, and that provoked unconcealed anger among bellicose imperialist circles.

"Certain foreign forces," Indira Gandhi said, "are trying to put pressure on our country and impose their will on it. One reason pressure is being exerted on India is because it pursues a peace-loving policy of nonalignment."

Attempts to fetter India's positive role in the international arena are being made in two directions. First, efforts are being made to blockade it by hostile encirclement through accelerated rearming of Pakistan and provoking anti-Indian sentiment in other neighboring countries: Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Nepal. Second, there is a gamble on undermining India's internal unity through reliance on national, religious, caste, language, and other differences among individual groups within the population. The object of the imperialist intrigues is to use separatist attitudes and outbursts of hostility between religious communities to destabilize the situation in the country, to fix its leadership's attention on worsened internal problems, and thus divert India from active participation in world affairs and make it vulnerable to outside pressure.

According to Indian news agency reports, Indira Gandhi's murderers belonged to a Sikh extremist group. The senseless outburst of blind hatred against Sikhs in general that this fact has engendered has, of course, only been to the advantage of the enemies of India's national unity. Sikhs and Hindus have lived in peace for centuries. Outside India, the name of some kind of state of "Khalistan," claiming the territory of the state of Punjab, was invented. A self-appointed president was found -- J. Chohan, a favorite of imperialist protectors who has managed not only to open "consulates" in the United States and Canada but even to print his own money.

In addition to intrigues in the northwest, in the Punjab, antigovernment demonstrations are also being provoked in the northeast with the aim of separating Assam and neighboring territories from India. Indian newspapers and journals have cited a multitude of facts showing the complicity of imperialist special services in attempts to "Balkanize" India, that is, to use strife among religious communities and separatist currents to dismember it into a series of weak and mutually hostile states.

While grieving over the national tragedy that has hit the country, the Indian public is expressing confidence that these plans will end in failure. "We have lost Indira Gandhi, but her behests remain with us: to preserve the country's unity and to work for its prosperity and progress," Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stated during the days of nationwide mourning. With precisely this thought millions of her countrymen bid farewell to the famous daughter of the Indian people. Indira Gandhi's funeral on 3 November, attended by heads of government from many countries, reflected the high international prestige that independent, peace-loving India has in the modern world.

The Nicaraguans Are Voting

Today is a remarkable day in the Nicaraguan people's life. Over 1.5 million people, practically the entire adult population of that small Central American country, have registered to vote in the first election since the revolution's victory. Today, they will make their way to the polling stations to elect, by secret ballot, the republic's president, vice president, and 90 deputies to the National Assembly, in other words their parliament.

So, despite the excesses committed by counterrevolutionary gangs sent into the country from abroad and despite the threat of direct U.S. military intervention, the Sandinists are not afraid to submit the question of who should hold supreme legislative and executive power in the country to the voters' judgment.

It was indeed the revolutionary government, which enemies try to accuse of "totalitarianism," that called the general election and gave all political parties legally extablished in the republic, including opposition parties, an opportunity to participate, in other words, to submit their candidates and propagandize their platform.

Meetings and rallies were held in the country until the last day of the election campaign at which, in addition to the red and black banners of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] (symbolizing Sandino's slogan: "Freedom of death!"), it was possible to see the banners and symbols of six more political parties: the Socialist Party, the People's Social-Christian Party, the Conservative Democratic Party, and others.

All the parties that registered their candidates officially received equal subsidies from the state budget to conduct their election campaigns, were given equal television and radio time to explain their programs, and equal opportunities to organize election meetings and rallies.

By calling the people to the ballot boxes at the height of America's "undeclared war" against Nicaragua, the revolutionary government created confusion and splits in the opposition ranks. Three right wing parties, two trade union centers, and the association of private entrepreneurs, which until quite recently were louder than anyone else in their demands for a general election, suddenly turned into its fierce opponents. In order to create a pretext for boycotting the election, they advanced an obviously unacceptable demand: that access to the ballot box be given to counterrevolutionary gangs conducting combat operations against the republic from the territory of Honduras and Costa Rica. The intent of this maneuver is obvious, to discredit the outcome of the elections, which the White House hastened to proclaim in advance as "illegal."

Until the very last days of the election campaign, the U.S. Embassy in Managua kept up its feverish efforts to persuade even the parties that had nominated candidates for the national assembly and received subsides for their election campaign to boycott the election.

A crude military provocation against Nicaragua occurred on 31 October. A U.S. supersonic "Blackbird" aircraft flew over the capital, several harbor cities, and important economic projects in the country to carry out air reconnaissance and create panic among the population. Another event, however, occurred on the very same day which demonstrated how the opponents of a general election find themselves isolated. The FSLN and other parties participating in the election process initiated a national dialogue with the participation of approximately 30 political, trade union, women's, youth, and religious organizations. The success of the dialogue, a republic government statement emphasizes, depends on the determination of its participants to rally their ranks in the face of the threat of foreign intervention that hangs over Nicaragua.

TASS CITIES PONOMAREV ARTICLE IN KOMMUNIST

LD051546 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- "The world is witnessing today fundamental revolutionary changes. They are a natural result of the deep-going processes of socio-economic development. Yet the exponents of anti-communism see behind all these changes the 'hand of Moscow', 'intrigues of world communism'", points out Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his article headlined "Revolutionary Transformations in the World and Their Causes" in the KOMMUNIST journal (issue Number 16)

"The apologists of imperialism, above all the Washington politicos, persevere in their attempts at forcing on the Americans, the public opinion in the other capitalist countries the idea that this is precisely the cause of all social changes in the world over the recent fifty years," the article says. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are blamed for all the failures suffered by imperialism in its struggle against the forces of social and national liberation. This is the spirit of the statements made by U.S. President Reagan for many years now, Boris Ponomarev writes.

"The real cause why the United States reaction is fulminating against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, against the communist movement is that their very existence binds imperialism hand in foot in its expansionist activities, prevents the spreading to the whole world of the sphere of "vital interests" and the rule of the American capital, which hypocritically names itself "democratic capitalism."

But what are the intentions of the United States for the next few years, judging, for example, by the papers of the Republican Party which lay bare the class essence of imperialism's international policy?

In the military political field, it is stake placed on the arms race, on ensuring military superiority. It is eulogy of militarism, glorification of the "American might and determination", the "positions of strength" strategy, where the enumeration of new types of weapons and the programme for a build-up of the strategic and tactical potential is alternating with calls for ensuring "military", "technological" and "qualitative" superiority.

In the economic field, this is an attempt at undermining the economic and scientific-technical relations with the USSR and with the other socialist countries, it is a programme for imposing the capitalist order on the "Third World" countries, capture of "strategically important minerals", for example in Africa, under the pretext of the need for "protecting" them.

In the ideological field, it is a crusade against socialism, "psychological warfare" against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. This is a platform providing for "the passing on to the others of the salutary ideas of democratic capitalism", that is imperialism's ideological expansion and struggle against every progressive movement. It is, perhaps, for the first time in the history of the USA that ideological expansion has been elevated to the status of the most important tend of state policy.

Why the United States Administration has spearheaded its attacks in the international arena against real socialism, against every liberation movement, against Marxism-Leninism?

The CPSU and the Soviet state, the article says, are guided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching in their foreign and home policy, but they never carry over ideological differences into the field of interstate relations, believing that the historical dispute between the system of socialism and the system of capitalism should be resolved peacefully, without armed struggle. The foreign policy of the USSR, like that of the other countries of the socialist community, is built on the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The whole practice of Soviet foreign policy activities of many years is convincing proof of that.

"In distorting the essence of the historical process, the anti-communists wish to present in a distorted light the idea of social revolutions, picture them as some accidental, unconditioned phenomena in the history of the society," Boris Ponomarev continues to write. "The false concept of 'export of revolution' from the Soviet Union to other countries is being intensively propagated. Most of the national and social revolutions of the present are pictured as 'communist coups', behind which there is allegedly either Moscow, or other socialist countries."

But one should remember the lessons of history. For millennia the pharaohs and emperors, kaisers and czars, presidents and other rulers have been trying to prevent social changes, which undermine the foundation of their rule. All these attempts invariably ended in a failure, as what has ripened in depths of the society, what is predetermined by the very objective course of history is inevitable. Revolutions, Lenin pointed out, "break out when tens of millions of people come to the conclusion that it is impossible to live in the old way any longer". (V.I. Lenin. "Collected Works," Vol. 27, p. 480) And today the inexorable course of the objective processes turns into pygmies those who anathematize communism, who see in socialism, revolutions and liberation movements the 'hand of Moscow' and try to oppose to it the arbitrary imperialist diktat and 'crusades'".

Even more prominent bourgeois figures of the United States, the article goes on to say, are forced to admit the absurdity of the "export of revolution" invention, the article continues. Thus, George Ball, former undersecretary of state, pointed out in that connection that the Soviet Union has become an idee fixe of the current administration. It does not wish to recognize that almost all the crises, which face us today, are the ones for which the Soviet Union is by no means responsible. Malcolm Toon, former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, made a statement in the same vein. One has to be too narrow-minded to accuse the USSR of all the difficulties in the world today, he stressed.

The imperialists need the anti-communist proposition of 'export of revolution' in order to try to substantiate their policy of export of counter-revolution. There are ample proofs of that: the aggression against freedom-loving Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua, the encouragement of the counter-revolutionary forces in the African countries, support for counter-revolution in Afghanistan, anti-socialist acts of subversion against central and eastern Europe and many other things," Boris Ponomarev points out.

Any attempts, however, at forcing a counter-revolutionary order from the outside are actions, which are historically doomed to a failure, as they have no roots in the national and social soil of a country, which embarked on the path of revolution, the article says.

Then the author touches upon the historical role of the October Revolution in Russia, the revolutions, which were accomplished in eastern Europe and in the Far East in the forties, and the Cuban revolution.

"After the Second World War, the world has seen a powerful upsurge of the national liberation movement as a result of routing Nazi Germany and militaristic Japan. At hand by that time was a ripening of the internal forces fighting against the stifling oppression of colonialism, against imperialism. The popular protest caused an enhancement of national awareness. The social awareness of the working class, of millions of peasants and intellectuals, who make on the whole the most important force of the liberation movement was also ripening. Thus prerequisites were created for fundamental revolutionary changes.

It is precisely by virtue of these factors, rather than "Soviet expansionism", that the peoples liberated themselves from colonialism, and many of them embarked on the socialist path of development.

Analyzing the causes of the revolutions in Ethiopia and Angola, Boris Ponomarev also shows that the people's revolution in the latter were an objective necessity. The revolutions in Chile and Nicaragua were motivated by the requirements of free socio-economic development.

In this connection Boris Ponomarev points out that the revolution in Chile was "accomplished peacefully, with the observance of all norms of parliamentary democracy.

This did not prevent U.S. interference and the overthrow of the lawfully elected government of Socialists and Communists. That was a graphic example of the cynicism and falsehood of the claims that the spread of socialism in the world "happened not through the popular movements or free elections, but through military force or subversive actions. "But it is precisely United States imperialism which has recourse to military force and subversive actions in Chile, Nicaragua and in other countries. The events in Chile and nowadays in Nicaragua are a classical example of how imperialism organizes export of counter-revolution.

Boris Ponomarev goes on to note that in its attempts at halting the inexorable course of history, preventing the revolutionary changes, imperialist reaction is trying to prevent the unfolding of the revolutionary activities of the masses not only in the periphery of the capitalist system, that is the former colonies, but also in the very strongholds of capitalism. In so doing, imperialism has recourse to political pressure, ideological "brainwashing", police persecution, by using the whole propaganda and coercion machinery and displaying at the same time infinite hypocrisy, pharisaism and bigotry.

An answer from the mass of the people to the social ills of capitalism has been the anti-monopoly struggle, which is gaining in scope, and the answer to the threat to peace from imperialism has been the anti-war movement, which has gained unprecedented strength in the eighties. This is seen from the actions against the arbitrary rule of capital and the bourgeois state by British miners and dockers, West German metal industry workers, French miners and metallurgy industry workers, motor industry workers of the USA and other contingents of the army of hired labour, and along with it -- mammoth peace marches, siege of the NATO military bases, mass actions against the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

"The outcome of the class battles of the sixties and eighties of the 20th century," the article says, "furnishes proof of the fiasco of the concepts of the bourgeois ideologists, who speculate on an 'integration' of the workers in the capitalist system, and at the same time bears out the truth of the Marxist conclusions about the historical role of the working class, which has proved in practice its ability to wage a struggle against the system of capitalist exploitation, to lead the struggle of the people for freedom and equality, to ensure the victory of socialism, by relying for support on its enormous historical experience of class battles."

"The leading, vanguard role in the struggle of the working class is played by the communist parties. It is highly symbolic that the working people have for long linked with the word 'communist' the image of people fighting for humankind's just future."

Boris Ponomarev draws attention to the fact that "in recent years imperialism has intensified subversive activities against the international communist movement. The USA and NATO would wish to discredit the communist parties, corrupt them from the inside, "neutralize" through distancing from the CPSU and severing from the Marxist-Leninist ideological base.

"The development of the social processes in the capitalist world confronts the Communists with new problems," the article continues. "To gain an understanding of them it takes a thorough analysis of the concrete material, its detailed discussion and study of the experience of the other communist parties and, which is the main thing, their comprehension from the positions of Marxism-Leninism. The difference in the conditions, in which the communist and workers' parties work, may be a source of a difference in the evaluations and approaches to various questions of the political struggle. The enemies of communism are trying to capitalize on that, wishing to exaggerate these differences and turn them into a controversy and a tool of a split."

"Under the present-day conditions the working class and its vanguard -- the Marxist-Leninist party wish to accomplish a socialist revolution peacefully. This would accord with the interests of the working class and the entire people, the national interests of every individual country. A situation may emerge in a number of capitalist countries when the working class with its advanced contingent will be able to unite a majority of the people on the basis of implementing agreements of various forms and political cooperation between various parties and public organizations, to win state power without civil war and ensure the takeover of the basic means of production by the working people. But this will be possible only through a broad uninterrupted development of the class struggle of the working people, the peasant masses and other sectors of the working people against the big monopoly capital, against reaction, for far-reaching social reforms, for peace and socialism," Boris Ponomarev writes.

American reaction is today faced with the fact, the article points out, that many citizens of the USA give a sober assessment of anti-Soviet, anti-socialist myths, despite all efforts by imperialist propaganda and calls for a "crusade".

A characteristic illustration of this is the review of public opinion, which was published in the autumn (1984) issue of the FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal. The journal describes as a fundamental change in the mentality of the Americans the growing realization that communism is something with which it is possible to coexist even if you disapprove of it. The most politically conscious part of America does not feel "ideological enmity" towards the Soviet Union, on which anti-communists banked.

Recently, Boris Ponomarev points out, imperialist politicos and ideologists have ever more often used the relatively new card in their propaganda game -- speculation on morality and ethics. The gimmick used in that game is quite simple: The Soviet society and Soviet foreign policy are called "immoral", while, on the contrary, everything concerning United States imperialism is described as highly moral and highly ethical. According to this logic, the use of arms by the USA is always "moral", even if peaceful people are killed, as was the case in Vietnam, Lebanon and Grenada.

The hypocrisy of such claims, the article says, is obvious also to many Americans, who quite realistically and very critically evaluate the international activities of their country's ruling circles. Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney-general, said on that score: Our very system seems to be deprived of decency. Retired Brigadier-General Hugh Hester stressed in his letter to the United States President that there had never before been such a state that would act more immoraly than the United States did after World War Two.

The immorality of the United States imperialism, the article emphasizes, lies first and foremost in the "positions of strength policy", in the build-up of the nuclear weapons race, in the astronomical growth of the military budget, in carrying military rivalries over into outer space, in proclaiming an epoch of "star wars"!

PROPOSAL ON DISARMAMENT SUBMITTED AT UN

LD052214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] A large group of the developing and socialist countries have submitted a proposal at the UN General Assembly session on instituting a special committee within the framework of the UN to begin drafting practical measures for halting the arms race and for disarmament. A Mayak commentary with Viktor Levin at the microphone:

The problem of halting the arms race is of prime importance in improving the international political climate. If we succeed in halting the arms race and then embark on true disarmament, humanity will be able to breathe more easily, because this would very substantially reduce the threat of a nuclear war.

It is not superfluous to recall that the Soviet Union is consistently and persistently trying to reach such a solution to urgent problems. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, in his recent replies to the questions of THE WASHINGTON POST, noted that the Soviet Union is ready to embark on talks aimed at drafting and concluding an agreement on preventing the militarization of space; agree on the nuclear powers freezing all their existing nuclear arms, in terms of both quantity and quality; and to complete drafting of an agreement on a universal and full nuclear weapons test ban.

Also, there is no doubt that a positive role could be played by the U.S. and the other nuclear countries by adopting, following the Soviet Union, a pledge on not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

There are also other important issues related to halting the arms race and strengthening security which are on the agenda in international life. They need to be resolved. The Soviet Union is ready for this, but the U.S. essentially walks away from talks.

The Washington administration, realizing that its negative stance is arousing growing displeasures, has recently been broadcasting its readiness for talks. The change in the tone of the statements from administration spokesman on internatinal problems is not being backed up by specific deeds; this fact itself is evidence that the administration cannot afford to ignore the opinions in many countries and of extensive circles of the public that are for strengthening peace.

In light of this, the new initiatives from the large group of the developing and socialist countries made at the UN is undoubtedly of considerable importance. The proposal to halt the arms race is forcing the U.S. Administration to maneuver, compelling it to defend its words of a love of peace. There is, however, an acute disparity between words and deeds; Washington is exposing itself. The more constructive initiatives are made and the more often the U.S. is forced to try to justify itself, the more blatant is its militaristic course and the stronger the resistance of peoples.

The United Nations has great moral weight, and when the world community of states subjects the militaristic, adventuristic policy of the United States to justified criticism, the reverberations are such that the corridors of power in Washington cannot afford to ignore it without risking being put in an unenviable situation.

UN COMMITTEE HOLDS DISARMAMENT DISCUSSION

LD030918 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 3 TASS -- Socialist countries regard the worlwide campaign for disarmament announced by the U.N. as an important and timely step on the way towards the consolidation of efforts of all the countries with a view to eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The question on the holding of the campaign was discussed by the first committee (political and security problems, including disarmament) of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Representatives of countries of the socialist community point out that the campaign can become a major instrument in the practical implementation of disarmament.

Setting forth their point of view, the representative of Bulgaria Kostov proposed that August 6 -- the day of the barbarous U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima -- be proclaimed to be the day of disarmament.

The world campaign for disarmament enjoys broad support both of the Soviet Government and the Soviet people in general, said the Soviet representative V.F. Petrovskiy. We regard the holding of the campaign as one of important factors promoting the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, the curbing and termination of the arms race, he stressed.

U.S.-ALLIED MANEUVERS HEIGHTENING WORLD TENSION

LD051052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] In the eastern Mediterranean, the latest militarist demonstration gets under way today, American-Egyptian maneuvers. Taking part on the American side will be 17 combat ships of the United States 6th Fleet, including aircraft carriers and destroyers. On the Egyptian side, virtually all the naval forces of the country will be taking part, as well as Air Force planes and air defense detachments. In the Far East on the Japanese island of Hokkaido, which is in direct proximity to the USSR frontier, other maneuvers have just ended. They culminated in the firing of the newest 155-mm howitzers capable of firing nuclear charges. Finally, tomorrow, large military provocation starts in the Caribbean; I mean the joint maneuvers of the naval forces of the United States and the five Caribbean states that supported the American invasion of Grenada.

Take note: All these militarist spectacles are taking place in extremely sensitive areas. They are usually called hot spots. On each occasion, Washington involves its allies, thereby transferring a portion of the responsibility to them for whipping up tension in the world.

ZORIN VIEWS U.S. ELECTION AS 'PERSONAL RIVALRY'

LD052242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Valentin Zorin report from Washington]

[Text] Tomorrow the question will be decided of which candidate of the two American bourgeois parties -- the Republican or the Democratic -- will be the White House boss for the coming 4 years.

A fight is taking place over control of the country's supreme legislative organ: the Congress. At the moment, the majority in its upper house, the Senate, is in the hands of the Republicans, but their political rivals prevail in the House of Representatives. It is noteworthy that in the present Congress membership there is not a single worker or laboring farmer. Nor are there any among the candidates in the present campaign. This is not surprising, for in order to obtain a high-ranking post in Washington, one must possess very impressive funds. It has been calculated that more than $1 billion have been spent in the course of the present election campaign.

A tense atmosphere now reigns at the headquarters of the Republican Party: It is so tense that we did not manage to obtain permission to photograph within the headquarters. Despite the fact that numerous forecasts say that the Republicans are in the lead in the election race, the managers of their election campaign are clearly nervous.

There is an even more nervous atmosphere at the Democrats' headquarters. By not deciding, or rather not wishing, to present a realistic alternative to the program of the Reagan administration, and by confining themselves to superficial and purely verbal criticism, the candidates of the Democratic Party evidently have not been able to seize the political initiative. Tomorrow's election will show how much this will cost the party leaders.

However, in this case one cannot speak of elections in the true sense of the word. It is rather a matter of personal rivalry between the competitors for the highest posts in the American state, whose programs, if they differ from one another at all, do so only in secondary details.

SECOND REAGAN TERM PROMISES NO POLICY CHANGES

PM060924 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Adventurist Course"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Nov -- If it wins the elections the Reagan administration will continue with its antipeople domestic policy and its aggressive foreign policy course. This was confirmed in an ABC TV interview with U.S. Vice President G. Bush.

In the event of Reagan's reelection there will also be "no change" in the administration's foreign policy course, the vice president said. He hypocritically expatiated on how the White House's main priority is allegedly to ensure "success in reducing East-West tension" and "significant arms reductions." However, it is the White House's very attempts to achieve global military supremacy through an unprecedented arms race that have led to the sharp intensification of world tension.

The adherence to the course of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the pursuit of a policy of state terrorism was essentially reaffirmed by the head of the U.S. Administration himself. Speaking at a Rochester, Minnesota, press conference, he refused in particular to give any guarantees that U.S. troops will not be used in Latin America.

CONSERVATIVES SPEND HUGE FUNDS TO CONDITION VOTERS

LD052156 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

U.S. reaction spends huge funds on conditioning the voters in favour of the Reagan administration. Such conservative organisations as the American Security Council, Coalition for Peace Through Strength, Fund for a Conservative Majority spent no less than 18 million dollars for these purposes. According to a report in THE WASHINGTON POST they send all over the country leaflets with the calls to vote for Reagan, materials criticising his rivals from the Democratic Party, pay for the creation and show over the television and broadcasting over the radio pro-Reagan programmes. Part of this campaign is the further heightening of such organisations of the atmosphere of anti-Sovietism and militarism in the USA, intimidation of voters with the alleged "Soviet military menance".

U.S. senators and their competitors, as well as the monopolist circles patronizing them, are not lagging behind the presidential candidates. The research organisation "Common Cause" announced that they collected altogether 124.3 million dollars for their election foundations. This is an absolute record on all the previous campaigns. The "Common Cause" organisation estimated that expenditures for the conditioning of voters doubled on the 1982 elections. Senators who are notorious for their close ties with corporations set the record among the legislators in this respect.

REAGAN SEEKING TO DEFUSE SCANDAL OVER CIA MANUAL

PM061124 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent dispatch: "And None Will Be the Wiser"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Nov -- The White House is trying to hush up as quickly as possible the notorious scandal that flared up in connection with the publication of the secret CIA "manual" for anti-Nicaraguan terrorist gangs.

Speaking to journalists during his election campaign tour of Iowa, President Reagan declared that the CIA "manual" supposedly made no mention of the assassination of political figures. Reagan claimed that all the blame rests with those who translated these recommendations from English into Spanish and, he claimed, introduced inaccuracies. Therefore, the president indicated, the affair of the "manual" for the Somozists must be considered closed.

It is noteworthy that the head of the administration made such statements right when the results of the investigation launched a few weeks ago under U.S. public pressure into the question of who prepared the CIA recommendations were to be published. The White House chief himself and other highly placed administration officials promised "harsh punishment" for those who prepared the document in question, which contains direct instructions on how to physically eliminate eminent figures from the Sandinist leadership and provoke antigovernment demonstrations.

Fears were expressed from the very beginning that, by assigning the investigation into the CIA's dirty deeds to...the CIA itself, the White House was simply trying to cover things up. Now these fears are being confirmed. It was expected that the report on the investigation's results would be published on 2 November. This did not happen, however. Furthermore, the administration is making it abundantly clear that publication may be postponed "indefintely." Democrat Senator P. Leahy, member of the Select Committee on Intelligence, believes that this is being done in order to prevent an exacerbation of the scandal on the eve of the forthcoming presidential elections.

The CIA director now claims that the "manual" prepared by his agency for the Nicaraguan "contras" has been "misunderstood," G. Ferraro, the Democratic Party's vice presidential candidate, declared at a rally in Dayton (Ohio). He said that the main purpose of the "manual" was to instruct individual insurgents on how to "persuade" people. Since when has assassination been a method of persuasion? -- G. Ferraro noted.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN OTHERS' AFFAIRS

LD052141 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 5 Nov 84

["Spiritual Tutor of Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

On the days of deep mourning for India and all progressive forces on earth over the death of Indira Gandhi who fell victim of a villainous assassination, outrageous calls are made in the American press for a partitioning of India. Thus in particular, William Buckley, an ideologist of the American ultra-rightists, put forward in his article published in the newspaper WASHINGTON POST today the provocative idea of creating an "independent Sikh state" in India. In his words, as the Indian state has existed as an independent one within the framework of the present-day borders for less than 40 years now, no American can give with confidence an objective explanation why India's present-day borders are right.

This is what Mr Buckley is proposing to do against the state, which paid such a dear price for its freedom and independence.

News analyst Buckley has many an example to follow in his imperial ambitions. The White House policy of aggression and institutionalized terrorism is a good nutrient medium for all sorts of instigatory statements, crude interference in the internal affairs of other states.

William Buckley is considered in America to be a spokesman for conservatives i.e. the very same circles, whom the present-day Washington administration represents. But unlike Buckley it has an opportunity to implement its hegemonistic ideals. Thus President Reagan sent United States troops to Grenada because he was unhappy about that "Marxist state". Washington is incessantly continuing its provocations in Nicaragua: The White House "does not like" the world outlook of the Nicaraguan leaders, etc. but this is the policy of state terrorism in action. Thus "the positions of strength" policy and terrorism march hand in hand.

PRAGUE: ZAMYATIN WRITES ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

AU051634 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 44 on 31 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Leonid Zamyatin, not further identified -- presumably the chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department: "Washington's 'New' Orientation?" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PRESIDENT REAGAN'S SPEECH IN LONDON AND DUBLIN ARE 2 YEARS APART. ON 8 JUNE 1982, SPEAKING IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, HE DECLARED A "CRUSADE AGAINST SOCIALISM AND VOWED THAT SOCIALISM WOULD BE CONSIGNED TO THE "ASH HEAP OF HISTORY." ON JUNE 1984, THE SPEECH BY THE CHIEF OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GOVERNMENT [AS PUBLISHED] TO THE IRISH PARLIAMENT WAS IN A DIFFERENT PITCH.

He spoke about the "United States' love for peace" and its "readiness to enter into talks with the USSR." Official propaganda proclaimed: The White House "is showing its goodwill" and has stopped its "crusade" and gross attacks against socialism. With the date of the presidential elections approaching, this brainwashing of the public, both domestic and international, by propaganda is becoming increasingly intensive.

How seriously, though, can the peace-making declarations of the North American leadership be taken, given the present circumstances? After all, to quote the chief of the U.S. Administration, the Soviet Union "remains the same enemy, with whom we are in a state of war." No one in the United States has rescinded the National Security Council Directive No 59, which accurately defines the administration's strategic goal: the liquidation of socialism as a sociopolitical system.

The adventurism of the U.S. Administration's policy is inseparable from the global ideological war being waged against the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the national liberation movement. To use the words of Marx, they are trying to reach the wrong goals by the wrong means....

THE IDEOLOGICAL WAR AGAINST THE USSR AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY HAS NEVER BEEN SUSPENDED. HOWEVER, NOW IT HAS ACQUIRED THE STATUS OF STATE POLICY AND IS EMPLOYING INCREASINGLY CUNNING METHODS AND ALL AVAILABLE FORMS OF MISINFORMATION. AT ITS HEAD IS THE U.S. PRESIDENT HIMSELF, AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE PENTAGON, AND LEADING REPRESENTATIVES OF A NUMBER OF NATO COUNTRIES ARE ALL INVOLVED IN IT. THIS POLICY COMBINES THE STRATEGY OF A GLOBAL ASSAULT ON SOCIALISM AS A SOCIAL SYSTEM WITH THE TACTICS OF A DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH TO INDIVIDUAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. ITS AIM IS TO WEAKEN AND DIVIDE THEM.

Imperialism is launching rabid attacks on the patriotic and democratic movement in an attempt to thwart, or at least slow down, the progressive development of Asian, African, and Latin American states and to isolate them from the Soviet Union and socialism. In this, as in other aspects of the "ideological war," use is being made of blackmail, misinformation, and acts of provocation and terror.

The philosophy of "love for peace" is turning into slander of participants in the antiwar and antimissile movement. As Konstantin Chernenko has said, the activation of this movement is a logical phenomenon, a justified response to the forces of the self-preservation of mankind, to the foreign political adventurism of imperialism in this nuclear age. Washington claims that the protest demonstrations do not express majority opinion and that the calls for disarmament could bring "the peace of a graveyard" to the West. The will of millions of people is thus sacrificed to narrow profit-seeking and the struggle for peace and against the arms race is presented as a "betrayal of the patriotic duty."

Along the Path of Falsifications of the Grossest Kind

Within the framework of the "crusade," the methods of "psychological warfare" are becoming tougher. Some time ago, North American theorists defined the goals of psychological warfare as follows: "to turn passions into discontent, personal resourcefulness into mass cowardice, frictions into distrust, prejudice into fury...." Under the present U.S. Administration, we are facing an outright assualt on human reason. There exist no forbidden methods, everything is being exploited: the incitement of chauvinism, of fear of the alleged "Soviet military menace," of suspicion, and of hatred for socialism.

The aim of "psychological warfare" in its present form is to turn the doubter into an advocate of militarism; those intimidated by the practice of state monopoly capitalism into assenters of the concepts of the capitalist way of life; the chauvinist into a supporter of forcible solutions to disputed international problems; the believer into a religious fanatic; and so forth.

These methods are not new. The shamans of capitalism have been using them since time immemorial. In the report of the General Council to the 5th annual congress of the International Workers Federation (The Hague, 2-7 September 1872), Karl Marx said that all the repressive measures that the combined reason of European governments was capable of divising grow pale in the face of the slanderous war unleashed by the civilized world's forces of lying. Apocryphal stories and revelations about the International's "secret," shameless forgery of official documents and private letters, sensational telegrams -- all these followed one another in rapid succession. All the sources of slander that the prostituting "respectable" press had at its disposal were opened at once in order to belch forth a copious flow of repulsiveness and to drown the hated enemy. THIS WAR, WHICH IS CONDUCTED BY MEANS OF SLANDER, IS WITHOUT PARALLEL REGARDING BOTH THE SCALE OF THE ACTS OF WAR, SINCE THE BATTLEFIELD EMBRACES ALL COUNTRIES, AND THE UNANIMITY WITH WHICH REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL SHADES OF THE RULING CLASS TAKE PART IN IT. THESE WORDS OF MARX EXPLAIN MUCH OF WHAT IS HAPPENING TODAY....

Declarations are being made to the effect that the factor of strength "has precedence over law and moral impulses." In this way, the ground is being prepared for the U.S. President's public musings that "military force, in the direct and figurative sense of the words, must be one of the possible elements of American foreign policy.... Peace on the basis of strength -- that is by no means a slogan, but a fact of life." This is how the ground is being prepared for appeals to the "true believers," in which they are called upon to launch a "holy war" and a "crusade" in order to exterminate the "nonbelievers." The "psychological warfare" combines slander with ignorance and the philosophy of strength with demagogic calls for "peace" and "cooperation" into one entity.

The Pyramid of Lies

Both the state-run and private media of propaganda, whose operations are directed abroad, are either organizationally or indirectly subordinated to the U.S. Information Agency (USIA).

THE WHITE HOUSE HAS NEVER EXERCISED AS RIGID CONTROL OVER THE PLANNING, COORDINATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS AND ACTIONS AS IT DOES TODAY AND NEVER BEFORE HAVE THESE CAMPAIGNS REACHED THEIR PRESENT SCOPE.

If we visualize the structure of the U.S. propaganda apparatus as a pyramid, then the base is formed by supranational monopoly corporations. They own the main papers, periodicals, publishing houses, radio and television stations, and printing establishments and the also receive and provide the bulk of the advertising funds, without which no Western publication, radio, or television station can exist. According to rough estimates, around $5 billion a year is spent just on the needs of propaganda operations directed abroad. This sphere employs more than 350,000 people.

The peak of the pyramid is formed by the government apparatus, not only by representatives of large companies and corporations, but also by those who run the information apparatus, channel the flow of information, and issue direct recommendations. On various levels, some 20,000 people in the government apparatus deal with "running the information business;" they have at their disposal their own fund of approximately $200 million a year. A total of $2.5 billion a year is spent by the government on "public relations" (that is, propaganda).

It is characteristic that, whereas military expenditures will be increased by 13 percent in 1985, the USIA's budget will increase 28 percent. This is being explained by the need to "improve understanding abroad for American policy." However, the true aim is to speed up the flow of misinformation and to brainwash international public opinion in an anti-Soviet, anticommunist spirit. The aim is also to camouflage the arms race and to whip up chauvinistic passions.

USIA has been formed and developed as a special apparatus of "psychological warfare" operating abroad. Its linkage with government institutions and monopoly corporations is an organic one. The "program and budget for 1983" said that the agency's main task is to "serve U.S. national goals" and to develop "cooperation with private American institutions." The USIA is regarded in the aforementioned document as "the main weapon of the U.S. Government in its ideological arsenal" that "plays a strategic role in safeguarding U.S. security."

The agency's departments employ more than 8,000 people; a total of 206 USIA branch offices have been set up in 129 countries. Every year the agency produces some 2,000 television programs. The Voice of America radio station (which broadcasts in 42 languages and has extended its air time to 145 hours a day) is one of the initiators of information and propaganda intervention and of the turning of radio and television broadcasting into an instrument of interfering in the internal affairs of other states as well as in undertaking subversive acts.

In the last 3 years, the management of the agency has undergone a considerable reorganization in terms of cadres. It has seen the arrival of people close to the U.S. Administration, people who share its calls for a "crusade" against socialism and are capable of implementing the everyday policy of "aggressive anticommunism." Among other things, the USIA and the Voice of America have been instructed to "pay greater attention to the U.S. military potential and free enterprise and to present facts in a certain light so that the resulting image of the United States is one of a country that has the best political and economic system in the world...."

Psychological Assault

The natural endeavor of the people of one society is being exploited to make it acquainted with the mode of thinking and way of life of citizens of a different sociopolitical system and to make it come to understand the domestic and foreign policy of that system. The propaganda services that distract the attention of the working people in the United States and other capitalist countries from their internal social antagonisms and conflicts are trying to borrow socialism's characteristic ideas of genuine democracy and human rights and freedoms. They are exerting formidable efforts to prove that the United States is the only bearer of the ideas of freedom and democracy and that the Pentagon and NATO are their defenders. The concern of these slanderers is not aroused by cases of the grossest violation of human rights: by police highhandedness, unfair trials (it suffices to recall that of the [American] Indian leader Leonard Peltier), racial discrimination, breach of citizens' privacy by eavesdropping. They "forget" that 15 percent of the population in the richest capitalist country vegetate below the poverty line and that additional millions are without shelter and work.

But the more repulsive the "showcases of democracy" are, the more vociferous become the slanders of "human rights violations" in the USSR and other socialist countries.... Yet it is socialism that defends for millions of people of our planet the main human right: the right to live. Imperialism endangers this right. Genocide, apartheid, state terrorism -- that is what it produces. A LIST OF THE OCCUPATIONS, INTERVENTIONS, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION AND WAR IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD FILL DOZENS OF PAGES. TODAY, THIS PRACTICE HAS BEEN ELEVATED TO THE STATUS OF STATE POLICY. IT IS THE WAY WASHINGTON DEALS WITH OTHER STATES AND NATIONS. OR DO THE DEEDS OF THE LEADING U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, SOUTHERN AFRICA, AND CENTRAL AMERICA NOT CONSTITUTE A POLICY OF STATE TERRORISM?

They have even come up with some kind of a political concept, according to which states have the "right to choose." However, as is being argued in the United States, only "democratic" states have this right, other states do not have the right to "choose." This is an overtly imperialist concept. Who is the judge of "democracy?" The White House and those close to it arrogate that "right" just for themselves. If a state is not "democratic" in their opinion, it is necessary to throttle it by all possible means. That is what constitutes state terrorism....

Against Their Own Citizens

On the one hand, we are witnesses of manhunts against participants in the antiwar movement, of dispersion of peaceful demonstrations, of unscrupulous brutality against working people who fight against domination by monopolies, and of incitement of a psychological atmosphere of moral and physical terror. On the other, of a propagandistic bamboozlement of the masses with the aim of turning them into "cannon fodder." The billions that the White House and USIA spend on this moral disintegration are yielding dividends. The utterly mendacious propaganda myths, according to which socialism poses a threat to the prosperity of the average North American or West European, to his traditional values, to everything that is cherished by the ordinary citizen of the "free world," are still exerting their influence. STRESS IS BEING SHIFTED FROM THE REAL SOCIAL EVILS AND TRAGEDIES -- THE BUDGETS OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM -- TO AN EXTERNAL OBJECT, TO THE ARTIFICIALLY CONSTRUED BOGEY OF ANTI-SOVIETISM AND ANTICOMMUNISM.

Of substantial importance is also the system of glorifying the "American way of life." It is being insinuated in all possible ways that "America is country number one" and that all events must be interpreted from the viewpoint of "I, me, mine." The watchword is: "I am the first, I am above everything." From this follows disregard for the interests of others and the evaluation of all simple and complicated issues according to the pattern: in our country, everything is good; in theirs, everything is bad. A North American can only be a bearer of the good things. Aside from this, the mass information media have for years been working on a multilayer shield barring truthful information about socialism and the Soviet Union. Soviet initiatives and proposals aimed at ensuring agreements on disarmament and a genuine dialogue are being passed over in silence or distorted.

Let us return to Reagan's recent speech in Florida. In this speech, he again forgot about his "love for peace" and made an open call for subverting socialism and the unity of socialist countries. Declarative proclamations in favor of talks will not obliterate the futile policy of strength and of relying on feverish armament. The only way of expressing one's genuine love for peace is by demonstrating one's readiness to talk, setting out on the path of halting the arms race, and abandoning both the policy of state terrorism and the transferring of ideological confrontation into the sphere of interstate relations.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY ACTIVITIES, BUDGET NOTED

LD012215 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 1 TASS -- Stepping up interference in the affairs of sovereign countries, the Washington administration increases the staff of the U.S. special services that stage subversive operations abroad.

The information service of THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that the National Security Agency which is engaged in electronic spying on a world scale has started its biggest campaign to recruit more personnel. For this purpose, specifically, recruiting agents are sent to universities and colleges. They promise wonders to young people, trying to entice them into the National Security Agency.

The intelligence activity of the National Security Agency was elevated to a qualitatively new stage under the Reagan administration which sharply intensified the subversive operations of the U.S. special services against socialist and other countries. Thus the personnel of the National Security Agency, that secret intelligence service of the USA, is already over 100 thousand. And though the agency's budget is kept secret, it has become known to the newspaper BOSTON GLOBE that annual appropriations for the communications intelligence division alone run into several billion dollars. As many as 152 stations of electronic interception now operate on the United States territory.

According to the ABC television network, radio electronic centers of the National Security Agency scattered all over the world intercept and tap radio conversations, diplomatic, military and commercial reports. The National Security Agency is serviced by dozens of major research centers and universities of the USA.

As an example of the espionage activity of the agency, its active involvement in a large-scale provocation with a South Korean airliner that intruded into the Soviet air space last year on the assignment of the U.S. special services is cited here.

Alongside the National Security Agency, Washington also gives much attention to the CIA. According to the information of the U.S. press, the number of operations of the United States intelligence and subversion department abroad increased five fold during Reagan's presidency. "Knights of cloak and dagger" stage subversive actions against Latin and Central American countries, above all, against Nicaragua. They train thugs that are staging terroristic sallies against the people and government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, work out and implement dozens of secret subversive operations in various areas of the world.

U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY MANEUVERS THREATEN PEACE

LD051558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] For your information, Mayak presents a commentary in today's PRAVDA entitled: "Maneuvers and Ambitions." Boris Barakhta, the author of the commentary, writes:

The first joint maneuvers of the Japanese Army and subunits of the American Marines forming part of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces were carried out a few days ago on the island of Hokkaido in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's eastern frontier. This show of force has exposed the qualitatively new level of military cooperation between Tokyo and Washington. Subunits of the U.S. 3d Marine Division equipped with modern fighting equipment were brought into the area from Okinawa. Their equipment included 155-mm howitzers capable of firing nuclear shells. Broad offensive operations, which in fact were clearly provocative, were mastered during the exercises.

These actions are another manifestation of the efforts by the ruling circles of the United States and Japan to build up military preparations in this part of the world. American-Japanese naval maneuvers in particular have been more frequent lately and have increased in scale. At the same time, it is reported that operations are being rehearsed for blockading international straits in the event of extraordinary circumstances. Exercises involving the air forces are being held more frequently, including exercises at the strategic level, such as those which ended recently on Okinawa.

Starting in 1983, the land forces of the two armies began regular maneuvers, for which the (?Mekhekai) proving ground was put into operation. Almost all of Japan's Self-Defense Forces have already been involved in these militarist games. However, by all accounts the Pentagon strategists' plans are not confined to this. As THE WASHINGTON POST reported, the U.S. war department intends to deploy an antimissile weapons system on the Japanese islands. In addition, by admission of Secretary of State Shultz, the United States certainly does not intend to give up its plan of creating a Pacific community in the Far East, based on the NATO model and pattern.

The escalation of Washington's and Tokyo's militarist preparations in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region cannot fail to cause concern to all states in this region. The strengthening of the American-Japanese military alliance, accompanied by the revival of revanchist and militarist ambitions in Japan, can only exacerbate the international situation. It is obvious that the genuine interests of the people have nothing at all in common with this sinister course.

WPK DELEGATION WELCOMED IN PRIMORSKIY KRAY

SK051311 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the WPK [Worker's Party of Korea] North Hamgyong Provincial Committee led by Comrade Yi Kil-ho, committee secretary, visited Primorskiy Kray last month at the invitation of the CPSU Primorskiy Committee. In connection with this, a reporter of this radio station reported as follows: The representatives of the party, soviet organizations, and the Young Communist League of the kray warmly welcomed the delegation at (Majustok). Members of the youth corps in this city presented the guests with a bouquet.

While traveling through Vladivostok, the Korean friends acquainted themselves with the history of the city and its development. They held talks with functionaries of the city administration and district offices and visited industrial enterprises, educational institutes, and scientific research institutes.

(Dmitriy Gakar), first secretary of the CPSU Primorskiy Committee, received the DPRK party delegation. The issues of party work and developing friendly relations between the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and the Primorskiy Party Committee were discussed during the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Comrade (Harvanov), kray executive council chairman, and secretaries of the CPSU kray committee participated in the talks. During the visit, Comrade Yi Kil-ho, WPK North Hamgyong Provincial Committee secretary, made a speech thanking the Primorskiy Kray leadership. Part of his speech follows:

[Begin recording] At the kind invitation of the CPSU Primorskiy Committee, the delegation of the WPK North Hamgyong Provincial Committee arrived in Primorskiy on 17 October amid the warm welcome and hospitality of the party members and people and is spending a pleasant and constructive visit. First of all, I wish to express our profound gratitude to the party committee and people of the kray.

While in the kray, we were deeply impressed with the scientific and educational organizations we visited. We also personally witnessed the vigorous struggle of the party members and workers in the kray to perfect a society of advanced socialism under the leadership of the CPSU headed by respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, upholding the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the recent plenary sessions of the party Central Committee. [end recording]

In conclusion, Comrade Yi Kil-ho expressed his firm belief that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea will continue to develop.

MONGOLIAN LEADERS STOP OVER IN MOSCOW

PM061019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Excerpt] On 3 November, a Mongolian Government delegation comprising T. Ragchaa, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and M. Dugersuren, Mongolian minister of foreign affairs, briefly stopped over in Moscow on its way to India.

UPDATE ON POST-ASSASSINATION TENSIONS IN INDIA

Gandhi Calls For National Unity

LD051939 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 5 TASS -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has today called for preserving India's unity and territorial integrity, to which Indira Gandhi devoted the whole of her life.

Nowadays every effort should be immediately made for strengthening the nation's unity in order to ensure its further progress and improve the position of the poorest sections of the population, Rajiv Gandhi told a group of Indian MPs and lawyers.

The prime minister warned about the danger stemming at present from the attempts of the hostile forces at disuniting the peoples of the Indian union and instigating chaos. Such encroachments, Rajiv Gandhi said, should be resolutely foiled.

The situation in the country is gradually returning to normal. The Rajiv Gandhi government sets itself the aim of a speediest restoration of a normal pace in the economy and the trade, which were damaged as a result of unrest in a number of areas of the country through the fault of those who are bent on destabilizing the situation. The prime minister visited a number of the most troubled districts of New Delhi and urged the inhabitants for reserve and common sense. Special public order detachments have been formed in order to assist the police in suppressing acts of banditism. Radio New Delhi broadcasts statements by prominent political and public figures, calling for tanquility and for assistance in restoring law and order.

A tense situation remains in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir States. An analysis of the events has shown that unrest was pre-planned in many cases. The wave of actions of hooliganism was actually aimed at disorganizing the supply of the population with goods, halting transport and paralyzing normal life in India.

Calm Returning

PM051403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Situation in India"]

[Text] Delhi, 3 Nov -- The Indian Government is taking energetic steps to restore law and order and tranquillity in the country and end the religious and communal clashes provoked by antinational elements following Indira Gandhi's death. Addressing a session of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party's parliamentary faction last night, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi emphasized that at present the situation in the country "is under control."

Disturbances in Delhi, as a spokesman of the city authorities declared, have been successfully contained. The curfew has been effectively lifted from this morning. Two additional Army brigades have been brought to the capital to patrol its southern and eastern sectors. The Army and police have conducted extensive raids to discover the instigators of clashes and have confiscated large amounts of firearms and side-arms. The population is being supplied with food at fixed state prices. Public committees to combat disorder have been set up in various areas, consisting of representatives from different religious communities. Activists of the committees are patrolling the streets and effectively rebuffing the provocateurs.

Following these committees' initiative, "peace marches" have taken place in many parts of Delhi, with the marchers resolutely condemning the actions by reactionary forces and declaring their determination to uphold the Indian people's unity.

News about the gradual normalization of the situation is coming in from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Kerala, and many other states. The situation remains tense, however, in individual parts of the country and sporadic clashes have been reported between hooligan elements and the police and security forces. A curfew is still in effect in a number of cities, and Army subunits have come to assist the civilian authorities.

Various political parties and public organizations fully support the government's measures to ensure law and order and tranquillity. The Communist Party of India organization in the Union Territory of Delhi has issued a statement leveling sharp criticism against the instigators of disturbances. The document emphasizes that religious and communal clashes help only the imperialist conspiracy aimed against India's unity.

Large protest demonstrations against foreign forces' interference in India's affairs have been held in Indore, Gwalior, and many other cities.

People here express indignation with the provocative actions by Western mass news media, which instigate new disturbances in India and present a distorted picture of events in the country. Jyoti Vasu, chief minister of the West Bengal State government, called on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to raise with the British Government the question that Britain's BBC is planning to broadcast further interviews with J.S. Chohan, ringleader of the Punjab separatists, who threatened Indira Gandhi with physical violence back in the summer, when speaking on a BCC program.

The newspaper PATRIOT points out that certain forces in the country and abroad are spreading malicious rumors about the situation in India.

Life Returns to Normal

PM061037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondents T. Kolesnichenko and V. Korovikov: "India's Difficult Days"]

[Text] Delhi, 5 Nov -- The 12 days of mourning declared in connection with the assassination of Indira Gandhi are continuing in India. Today at sunrise, the final ritual at the funeral pyre was performed. Indira Gandhi's ashes were collected in several urns. These urns will be sent by special trains, aircraft, and helicopters to the capitals of all India's states and union territories. There for several days many millions of citizens will pay tribute to the great daughter of the Indian people.

On 10 November, the urns will be returned to Delhi. On the following day Indira Gandhi's ashes will be scattered above the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas.

The formation of the cabinet of ministers was completed yesterday. The majority of ministers had been in Indira Gandhi's government. Local observers assess this as evidence of the continuity and stability of power. At one of its first sessions, the government decided to institute a special commission to investigate all the circumstances surrounding Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination on 31 October.

The resolute steps taken by the government to restore order in the country have already produced positive results. Delhi is calm for the second successive day. The capital's life is returning to normal. Delhi's new governor, M. Wali, said at a press conference that over 16,000 people have been housed in special tent cities and rescue centers where medical and material aid is being given to the victims of the intercommunal riots.

The newspapers are publishing reports of the rapidly normalizing situation in India's other states. The local peace and concord committees created by the population have considerably stepped up their activity. In Delhi and other cities, numerous peace and solidarity marches are being held in which Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims are participating together. We visited Connaught Place, Delhi's main square, where bonfires had been blazing and stores and depots looted, and black gaps still yawn where showrooms and windows used to be. Today a demonstration by the population was held in defense of the country's national unity and for an end to the fratricidal feuding.

"Our marches," we were told by Bhuresh Gupta, a participant in the demonstration, "instill in people the certainty that the forces of evil and hatred will be overcome. The Indian people will begin to live in peace and concord, as Indira Gandhi adjured us to do."

India's healthy democratic forces are dealing a resolute rebuff to the fanatics, provocateurs, and antisocial elements.

IZVESTIYA PROFILES NEW INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

PM051505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Profile of Rajiv Gandji, accompanied by a photograph, published under the rubric "Who's Who"]

[Text] During the Indian people's days of grief, R. Gandhi has been sworn in by President Zail Singh of India as the new head of the Indian Government.

Son of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who was villainously assassinated, Rajiv Gandhi is one of the country's prominent politicians. He was born 20 August 1944 in Bombay. Educated in India and Britain, he worked as an airline pilot until 1980. Rajiv Gandhi's active political involvement began in the period that followed. He headed the youth wing of the Indian National Congress (I) Party. During the 1981 mid-term elections, R. Gandhi was elected to the Indian Parliament's House of the People. In 1933, he was appointed secretary general of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party All-India Committee.

Rajiv Gandhi has visited the Soviet Union four times. In the summer of 1983, during an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, R. Gandhi gave an interview to our correspondent, in which he remarked inter alia, that he has known our "beautiful and friendly country since childhood" from the accounts of his grandfather Jawahar Lal Nehru and his mother Indira Gandhi. He also spoke of his impressions from a trip to Siberia. He was particularly impressed by that region's vast construction projects and the Soviet people's friendliness and hospitality. During the interview, R. Gandhi noted with satisfaction that "India and the Soviet Union have cooperated with each other successfully for many decades" and that the traditional friendly relations between the two countries are of a stable nature.

IZVESTIYA PAYS TRIBUTE TO INDIRA GANDHI

PM051504 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Melor Sturua tribute to Indira Gandhi under the rubric "A Journalist's Notes": "Indira Gandhi"]

[Text] I have in front of me a letter written in a large clear script. The handwriting suggests a child on the verge of adulthood. However, the content of the letter is by no means childish. It expresses sorrow and anger at the villainous murder of Indira Gandhi. It is a letter from a girl called Indira. She does not live in Delhi or Madras, but in Tashkent. It would not surprise me if other editorial offices receive letters signed by other Indiras living in various cities of our motherland. There are many of them, little girls, older ones, and grown women, who bear the name of the great daughter of the Indian people. Just as a tear can sometimes reflect an ocean of grief, so this phenomenon reflects the depth and strength of the Soviet-Indian friendship which Indira Gandhi symbolized.

Statistics show that there are hundreds of Indiras in the Soviet Union. Life has proved that all Soviet people are friends of India. This is why we are always together "at times of national rejoicing and misfortune." Today we pay our respects to the memory of a person who gave her life so that India would never bow to colonialism and reaction, we pay tribute to the woman who fearlessly exposed herself to danger, defending the freedom and the future of her country.

Indira was the daughter of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first prime minister of independent India. Indira was the spiritual daughter of Mahatma Gandhi who also fell at the hand of a hired assassin. The tragedy has repeated itself, but history does not. No assassinations can reverse the waters of the sacred Ganges. The submachine gun that was discharged into Indira is not capable of this, nor is any other weapon that might be trained against India....

I had the honor to personally know both Nehru and Indira Gandhi. I was one of the coauthors of the film devoted to the memory of her father. I also remember another film about Mahatma. His tragic death proved symbolic and this is felt especially forcefully also today.

The bullets that pierced Gandhi are the highest measure of hatred for both Indira and India. Both came under fire, but only one was gunned down because India is immortal. How many attempts to destroy it have there been over the millennia! However, it has invariably risen from the ashes like the legendary phoenix. It will rise again from Indira's ashes, which have been scattered on the waves of the Jamna River, a tributary of the mighty Ganges, the father of all Indian rivers.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW 31 OCT

PM021325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Departure from Moscow"]

[Text] Indian Defense Minister Z.B. Chavan left Moscow for home on 31 October. His official visit to the Soviet Union was curtailed in connection with the tragic death of Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi.

Z.B. Chavan was seen off at the airport by P.V. Phinogenov, USSR minister of the defense industry; I.S. Belousov, USSR minister of the shipbuilding industry; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense ministers; and generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

A.N. Madhaven, Indian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was in the sendoff party.

U.S. POLICIES IN INDIAN OCEAN CASTIGATED

PM051138 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov Second Edition p 2

[International observer A. Golts article under the rubric "History Testifies; Documents, Facts, Commentaries": "The Indian Ocean in the Pentagon's Sights" -- first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] "The Soviet delegation drew the attention of the 'Committee of 24' (the special UN committee on decolonization -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA note) to the British-American plans to create military bases in the Indian Ocean region on the Mauritius and Seychelles islands... . As a result of secret talks between the United States and Britain it is proposed, according to the press, to create moorage for warships, airfields, and communication centers and to deploy landing units on these islands" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 5 November 1964.

"The U.S. base on Diego Garcia Island is a threat to all countries in this region. India opposes nuclear bases anywhere, but in this case it is particularly unforgivable that a base has been set up in a region where there was no such threat before" -- from interview with I. Gandhi by Mexican newspaper EL NACIONAL, October 1984.

In an interview granted literally a few days before her tragic death, Indira Gandhi pointed to the sinister outcome of the 20 years of U.S. military activity in the Indian Ocean region. It is no accident that in 1964 the United States preferred to brush aside the Soviet proposal to make the Indian Ocean a nuclear-free zone. Peace initiatives were not to the liking of those who were trying to establish their control over this very rich region of the world.

Washington and its allies have been trying to implement their militarist plans for 2 decades now. A huge region in which more than one-third of mankind lives has been declared a "zone of vital U.S. interests." This has been done merely on the "grounds" that many countries of the Indian Ocean basin are fabulously rich in different minerals, including minerals of strategic significance. This, in Washington's opinion, is sufficient reason to keep a large naval formation which, as a rule, includes one or two aircraft carrier groupings, in the Indian Ocean. In order to establish U.S. hegemony in the Indian Ocean region, the U.S. Armed Forces Central Command (Centcom) has also been set up. Nineteen states in the Indian Ocean basin have been included, completely arbitrarily, in the command's area of responsibility. The interventionist Rapid Deployment Force is also directly subordinate to Centcom.

The basis of the U.S. military structure in the region is the complex of bases on the Diego Garcia atoll. The creation of this complex of bases was conceived by U.S. and British strategists in 1964. It is true that Britain did have to grant Mauritius and the Seychelles independence, but the Chagos Archipelago, to which Diego Garcia belongs, was seized from Mauritius. A naval base with moorage for an aircraft carrier formation has now been created there.

There are always ships at Diego Garcia -- floating depots loaded with enough heavy armaments to support a month's combat operations by a Marine brigade. There is also an Air Force base there ready to receive B-52 strategic bombers. The foreign press has repeatedly reported that nuclear and chemical ammunition is located in the depots.

By 1989, the Pentagon plans to spend over $500 million on modernizing its facilities on Diego Garcia and to increase the number of military personnel there to 2,150 men. As the foreign press recently reported, the U.S. military department intends to build launch complexes there for medium-range missiles and ICBMs. This is how the deal concluded in 1964 between Washington and London has turned out!

However, a base such as Diego Garcia is no longer enough for the Pentagon today. Its militarist appetites are not satisfied by the approximately 3 dozen other military bases and facilities that it has in the Indian Ocean region. U.S. emissaries are persistently seeking bridgeheads on the territory of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and other countries in the region.

Here U.S. ruling circles are striving to block any initiatives aimed at lessening military activity in that region of the world. Washington sees the natural striving of the region's countries for peace as a threat to its hegemonist plans. For a number of years now, U.S. diplomacy has been doing everything possible to foil the convening of a conference to draft an agreement on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace -- in accordance with a UN decision. Very recently, R. Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, categorically rejected the possibility of Washington taking part in such a conference.

The 20 years of U.S. militarist activeness in the Indian Ocean region show that here again Washington is impudently ignoring the will of peoples and pursuing a blatantly colonialist policy.

AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ATTACK KABUL

LD051024 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Kabul November 5 TASS -- Counterrevolutionary elements, supported and encouraged by international imperialism with U.S. and regional reaction at the head, have committed a new criminal action against the Afghan people. Densely populated old districts of Kabul were subjected to rocket fire on November 3, at 20 hours 30 minutes. As is reported by the BAKHTAR news agency, the bandits, who were on far approaches to the capital, used American-made rocket units. As a result, 5 persons were killed, 16 wounded, three dwelling houses were fully wrecked and 23 buildings heavily damaged. The fire that began destroyed a warehouse. The damage is estimated at millions of afghanis, the news agency stresses.

A party and governmental commission which was urgently formed started carrying out measures to render the necessary aid to those affected by barbarous actions of counter-revolutionaries. Flats were given to those who were made shelterless and urgent medical aid was given to the injured, food products and clothing were distributed. Special building teams started repairing and restoring the damaged buildings. Hundreds of lives and property of citizens were saved owing to selfless actions of firemen and security forces, who immediately came to the place of the fire.

The population of the Afghan capital wrathfully denounced the counter-revolutionary sally. The residents of Kabul at a mass meeting which was held in the area of the tragedy stigmatized the bandits who commit crimes against working people of Afghanistan. The people who suffered from the attack expressed sincere gratitude to the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the timely aid.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS USSR VISIT 2 NOV

PM051447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and SRV foreign minister, left the Soviet Union on 2 November. He was on an official visit in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was seen off by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador in the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

COMMENTARY LAUDS GROMYKO-NGUYEN CO THACH TALKS

OW021446 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: We have kept you informed of the 29 October Kremlin meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Both sides made speeches in which the all-around cooperation between our two countries was highly valued.

Comrade Nguyen Co Thach stressed: Vietnam has always received tremendous assistance and support from the Soviet Union both previously, in the struggle for national independence and reunification, and now, in building and defending the fatherland.

Our station commentator writes: The Vietnamese leaders have frequently stressed that Soviet assistance cannot be fully assessed, and that the Soviet Union was the first country to establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam. This move heightened the prestige of the Ho Chi Minh government and moved the young republic from its isolation into the international arena. The veteran combatants in the resistance war against the French knew well that Soviet weapons, equipping Vietnamese patriots for the first time, were of momentous importance in the Dien Bien Phu victory. Later, in the period of peaceful construction of socialist bases, the Soviet Union assisted Vietnam in modernizing its entire national economic structure and building an economic-scientific-technological sector that played a key role in further developing the country. During those years, the primary bases for Vietnam's modern industry and educational and public health systems were established.

During the fierce trials of the anti-U.S. aggression period, the cooperation between our two countries once again proved its efficiency. Thousands of U.S. aircraft were knocked out of Vietnam's skies. Soviet interceptors, missiles, and antiaircraft guns were Vietnam's solid shield against U.S. air raids. Soviet-trained Vietnamese pilots dispelled the myth of the incredible power of B-52 stratofortresses.

One truly symbolic example of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is that Pham Tuan, one of the heroes defending Vietnam's skies, later became the first Vietnamese to take part in a joint Soviet-Vietnamese spaceflight thanks to our cooperation.

United States aggressors failed to bomb Vietnam back into the stone age. Soviet people are fully aware of the difficulties and hardships the Vietnamese people endured during the war and of the immense damage caused to Vietnam in the U.S. war of aggression.

The Soviet people unanimously approved the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to expect no repayment for the entire Soviet assistance to Vietnam during the war as well as its assistance in restoring the joint Soviet-Vietnamese projects ruined during the war.

Monthly, tons of Soviet shipments to Vietnam's harbors brought goods necessary for restoration and development work in Vietnam.

Following the historic 30 April 1975 victory, Soviet ships also brought commodities to the harbors of newly liberated southern Vietnam. The CPV policy of building socialism in reunified Vietnam has been understood and supported by the Soviet people. The Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, signed 6 years ago, has opened up great, new prospects for developing the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

In the 5 years that followed Vietnam's national reunification, Soviet economic assistance to Vietnam equaled that received by Vietnam in the previous 20 years. In the current 5-year period, Soviet economic assistance has doubled. With Soviet assistance, over 200 important national economic projects in Vietnam have been put into operation so far. Factories and enterprises, built with Soviet assistance, have produced one-fourth of the total power supply, one-fourth of the tea produced, one-third of the total cement and tin output, 90 percent of the total coal output, and the entire outputs of metal cutters, apatite, and superphosphate.

At present, our two countries are jointly conducting activities on 100 projects and plans in the interest of Vietnam's nation building and national defense. The damming of the Da River, as part of the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, has been completed. Two turbines of the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant have been put into operation. Vehicular traffic on the Thang Long Bridge [across the Red River] has been technically achieved. The first oil rigs have been put in place by the Vung Tau joint oil exploration venture. The long-term program on economic, scientific, and technological developments, signed 1 year ago in Hanoi, is being successfully implemented.

As loyal friends of Vietnam, the Soviet people are highly satisfied with Comrade Nguyen Co Thach's Kremlin speech in which he said that solidarity and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union are the cornerstone of Vietnam's foreign policy and the decisive factor in all of the Vietnamese people's successes.

DOLGIKH RECEIVES VIETNAMESE PARTY OFFICIAL

LD052228 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, who was in Moscow on his way home from Havana, where he headed the Vietnamese delegation to the 39th CEMA meeting session. A friendly conversation took place, during which certain questions connected with the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation were discussed.

IMPROVED ASEAN-INDOCHINA RELATIONS ENCOURAGED

BK011425 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Station observer's commentary: "Means To Solve Southeast Asian Problems"]

[Text] During the talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Ngueyen Co Thach in Moscow, particular attention was paid to the improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia. In this region, the Soviet Union has worked closely with Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. A coordinated foreign policy between these countries is a factor that has a positive and profound impact on the situation in Southeast Asia.

Observers believe that efforts to hold constructive dialogues between the three Indochinese countries and ASEAN constitute an important component of such a foreign policy. No one can deny that stability in this region to a large extent depends on the relations between these two regional groupings. The present condition of relations is far from desirable. It is unfortunate that external interference has obstructed the development of good-neighborly cooperation. [passage indistinct]

There has been a [word indistinct] situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border for a long time. The area is infested with remnants of the Pol Pot regime and other Kampuchean reactionary groups that have established a so-called coalition government. These armed groups have launched desperate attacks on the territory of the PRK and committed violence and terrorism on the innocent border areas dwellers.

It is an open secret that military aid and other assistance has been given to these bandits by certain Western countries, which want to undermine the Kampuchean people's efforts to lead a new life as well as block the establishment of contacts between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN. To achieve this end, the so-called Kampuchean problem was raised again as part of U.S. diplomatic moves, especially during the current UN General Assembly. As a result of this move, the UN has been forced to accept a resolution demanding the implementation of something unacceptable -- the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea.

It is worth recalling that the Vietnamese volunteers are present at the request of the Kampuchean Government and are aimed at countering external threat, that is to say, attacks by Pol Pot bandits. The assistance of Vietnamese volunteers forces in ensuring the security of Kampuchea is not contradictory to international law, the UN Charter, or the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. A total Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea can be implemented only after the external threat is stopped. It should not be forgotten, however, that the increased defensive power of Kampuchea has allowed partial withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteer forces.

Tension runs high along the Lao-Thai border. Three villages in the Lao Province of Sayaboury were captured by Thailand. Recently, the Thai troops had to pull out from the three villages, but armed incidents continue. The situation remains tense because Thai forces continue to occupy some areas of the Lao territory. Observers are of the opinion that responsibility for the situation lies with Western countries that have encouraged Thai military circles to launch political and military adventures against its neighbor countries.

Demonstrating its goodwill, the Lao Foreign Ministry recently issued a statement calling for an immediate resumption of negotiations with Thailand with a view to solving the existing problem and removing border tension.

The statement is also proof that the Indochinese countries remain committed to the principle of solving existing problems through peaceful means by holding constructive dialogues based on equality and mutual respect.

During the last few years, the Indochinese countries have repeatedly put forward such peace proposals to the ASEAN countries. Such dialogues are aimed at seeking a mutually acceptable solution as was stressed in the USSR-SRV meeting in Moscow and amount to the only sensible way of finding a solution to the problems in Southeast Asia.

Analyzing the situation in the region, observers stressed that in spite of the oppositions by external forces, which want to see tension continue, efforts are being made toward holding dialogues. This trend is supported by people with a realistic way of thinking in the ASEAN countries. These people advocate forging good-neighborly cooperation for the sake of a peaceful future among nations in this region. It is worth recalling that the ASEAN countries once put forward a proposal to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality; this concept has many things in common with the three Indochinese countries' peace proposal. Talking about these proposals, one cannot help noticing the deep commitment of the socialist countries' foreign policy toward peace. Through such constructive approaches, as was stressed by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko during the USSR-SRV talks, the peaceful and humanitarian character of socialism as a social system is clearly evident.

SRV 'VOLUNTEERS' IN KAMPUCHEA JUSTIFIED

OW030630 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Shakov commentary]

[Excerpts] At a press conference in Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said: The United States will use every means to eliminate all harmful factors in Southeast Asia. Shultz explained that the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea was one such factor. Repeating the senior American diplomat's fallacy, delegates from certain Asian countries asserted in the debate at the UN General Assembly that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea should be the primary condition for peaceful solution to the problems in Southeast Asia. Facts show that this assertion is radically wrong. As is known by all, the Vietnamese volunteer troops are in Kampuchea at the invitation of its lawful government.

However, the U.S. Government has continued its policy of escalating the undeclared war against the Kampuchean people and exacerbating the situation in Southeast Asia. In this connection, it is worthwhile to note that in a meeting with Sihanouk, head of the puppet coalition government, Shultz promised to increase arms supply to the puppet troops.

Regrettably, the U.S. Government's policy has won the full understanding and support from certain political groups in Asia. These political groups have gone so far as to actively take part in the U.S. imperialists' undeclared war against the Kampuchean people by training Kampuchean bandits sent to them, supplying arms to the bandits, and supporting their provocative activities.

The Soviet Union holds that the only correct way to resolve the problems of Southeast Asia is to hold constructive dialogues among the countries of this region to seek peaceful solution to the existing problems. Obviously, in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence and, of course, without undermining the interests of third countries, the normalization of Soviet-Chinese and Vietnamese-Chinese relations will definitely be conducive to strengthening peace in Asia and world security, including peace and security of Southeast Asia. This principled stand taken by the Soviet Union has received the broad support from the world.

THAILAND BUILDING UP TENSION ON LAO BORDER

LD011055 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] New York November 1 TASS -- The Thai authorities continue building up tension in the area of he Laotian-Thai frontier, says a letter addressed by the permanent representative of Laos at the United Nations to the president of the Security Council.

Thai troops continue to hold positions in Laotian territory to the south of Ban Mai village in Sayaboury Province and are hurriedly strengthening their newly established posts on a number of heights adjacent to the frontier. Facts indicate that the Thai side has not withdrawn all its troops from Laotian territory and has not given up its expansionist designs in respect of Laos.

It is said in the letter that Laos is determined to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and will continue working for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES NICU CEAUSESCU IN MOSCOW

AU051612 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1525 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 5/11/1984 -- On behalf of Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, a warm salute and best wishes of success in the activity he carries at the head of the CPSU and the Soviet state were addressed to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, as well as new and important achievements in the construction of socialism and communism were addressed to the Soviet peoples.

Thanking Konstantin Chernenko asked that the head of the RCP and Romanian state, Nicolae Ceausescu, be conveyed on behalf of the CC of the CPSU and of his own, [as received] a warm salute and the best wishes of new and important successes in the highly important activity he carries out, and wished ever greater successes to the Romanian people in the oeuvre of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on Konstantin Chernenko by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister of Youth Affiars, and by the other first secretaries of the youth organizations of socialist countries that participated in the third reunion of the International Preparatory Committee for the World Youth and Students' Festival to be organized in Moscow next year as an important action within the International Youth Year.

DIE WELT REPORTS SOVIET EMBASSY RESHUFFLE IN GDR

DW051509 Bonn DIE WELT in German 31 Oct 84 p 12

[Werner Kahl report]

[Text] Bonn -- After a large-scale personnel reshuffle at the USSR Embassy in East Berlin, the era of former Ambassador Petr Abrasimov has now been concluded. Among the six transferred functionaries -- from diplomats to secretaries -- is Valentin Kosobrodov, the senior KGB representative on the Soviets' diplomatic staff in Berlin. Political observers consider the reshuffle at Unter den Linden, which, according to Soviet practice, was not announced, to be part of the lengthy decisionmaking process of the Kremlin leaders on the composition of personnel in coming years at important embassies such as those in East Berlin, Bonn, and other Western capitals.

According to unofficial statements, the new deputy to Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov is envoy Valentin Nikolayevich Kopteltsev, previously an envoy under Kochemasov's predecessor, Abrasimov, whom it is said "GDR" State Council Chairman Erich Honecker was able to have removed while in Moscow. Abrasimov was ambassador to the "GDR" in 1962-71 and 1975-83. His former deputy, Gorald Nikolayevich Gorinovich, was transferred to the Third European Department of the Moscow Foreign Ministry. Functionary Valeriy Popov was transferred from this department to the position of second envoy [zweiter gesandter] in East Berlin. Popov worked for a short time as third state secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Bonn.

Valentin Kosobrodov, the senior KGB representative in Berlin with diplomatic status as a councillor at the embassy, is a major general in the intelligence service. He has not returned from his annual leave to his post at Unter den Linden. According to diplomatic circles, he is again working for Abrasimov on the Committee for Foreign Tourism in Moscow.

He was a well-known figure on the international scene in Berlin. In the mid-seventies, Kosobrodov was USSR deputy consul general in West Berlin. He simultaneously handled the tasks of press and cultural attache. It was said that from Berlin he received intelligence tasks in the West European area. In 1978, it was said he would be transferred to Bonn, but instead he became the "gray eminence" of Abrasimov at the embassy in East Berlin and a specialist for the West Berlin area, including the observation of political, economic, and cultural policy contacts between West Berlin and the rest of the federal area and foreign countries. Kosbrodov created attention in 1981 when it was learned that Abrasimov had asked him to take part in a confidential talk with the them governing mayor of Berlin, Richard von Weizsaecker. Western authorities apparently have no information about the role the KGB general will play in the near future.

Experts believe that the personnel reshuffles will not only resolve Abrasimov's "heritage" in Berlin. The appointment of envoy Kopteltsev as Kochemasov's deputy ends speculation that the expert on Germany and special observer of political trends within the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Socialist Union] will be transferred to the FRG again. Under Ambassador Falin, Kopteltsev was embassy councillor in Bonn in the early seventies. In 1975 he became USSR counsul general in Hamburg.

There is speculation about whether Vladimir Semenov, the highly esteemed ambassador to Bonn, will be replaced soon because of his age of 73. Yuriy Kvizinskiy, Moscow's chief negotiator at the failed negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons in Geneva, was named as his successor as early as last year. The expert on Germany participated in the early seventies in the negotiations on the Berlin quadripartite agreement, and he was an envoy in Bonn in 1978-81

ROMANOV RECEIVES POLISH PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION

PM051219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of PZPR party workers headed by M. Atlas, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Administration Department, was in the Soviet Union 28 October through 3 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR.

The Polish comrades familiarized themselves with the activity of party, soviet, and state organs. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR MVD and Ministry of Justice, the USSR Supreme Court, and the USSR Prosecutor's Office.

The delegation was received by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A warm, friendly talk took place in which N.I. Savinkin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee department chief, and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part.

CPSU'S LIGACHEV RECEIVES PZPR'S ORZECHOWSKI

PM051508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Takes Place"]

[Text] On 31 October Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting with M. Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and rector of the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences, who was in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. During the conversation, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of further cooperation between CPSU and PZPR scientific establishments.

P.A. Smolskiy and G.Kh. Shaknazarov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments were present at the meeting together with Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek.

PRAVDA ON POLISH-SOVIET AMITY SOCIETY JUBILEE

PM051432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Glorious Jubilee"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct -- The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society -- one of Poland's largest mass public organizations -- is celebrating the 40th anniversary of its foundation. To mark the notable date, a ceremonial meeting has been held in Warsaw. Polish party and state leaders, society activists, and a delegation from the union of soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries were present.

A greetings message from W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was read.

Addressing the meeting, S. Wrongski, chairman of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, stressed that the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet and Polish peoples have been tempered in the fire of battles against the common enemy -- fascism -- and in the period of building socialism and communism. Fraternal alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the USSR, he said, are a sound guarantee of an independent, secure Poland. The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, which today has 2.6 million members, spares no effort to propagandize the Soviet Union's achievements in building communism and to raise young people in a spirit of internationalism and friendship toward the Soviet people.

BULGARIAN LAWYER REBUTS CHARGES AGAINST ANTONOV

PM051512 Moscow PRAVADA in Russian 3 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Crude Provocation"]

[Text] Sofia, 2 Nov -- The Italian investigating organs' decision to bring Bulgarian citizens S. Antonov, T. Ayvazov, and Zh. Vasilov to trial and the charge against them of involvement in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in May 1981 are not based on legal arguments, but are a crude political provocation. This is what B. Spasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Lawyers' Union, told journalists.

Despite an investigation lasting approximately 2 years, the Italian organs have been unable to prove the Bulgarian citizens' guilt. Even the judge himself, I. Martella, has admitted that there is no evidence to support the charge. As for the "circumstantial evidence," it is just the lies and slanders of the right-wing extremist and multiple killer Agca, who hopes to obtain a reduced term of imprisonment with the aid of his absurd testimony. All this indicates the real purpose of the charge -- to inflame the atmosphere of the anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist campaign organized by the henchmen of anticommunism.

The Bulgarian public resents the actions of the Italian investigating organs. Bulgarian lawyers will do everything to expose the provocation against Bulgaria and real socialism as a whole carefully arranged by the CIA. In the struggle for the triumph of truth they will have the backing of the world's democratic public. It is regrettable, however, that Italian justice has been placed at the service of imperialist ideological sabotage and that the country is an accessory to the crude political provocation, the Bulgarian lawyer noted.

DEPUTY MINISTER BREZHNEV CITED ON NEW RAILROAD

PM051533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondent A. Krivel: "Like the Blaze of Beech Leaves..."]

[Excerpts] Uzhgorod-Velke Kapsuany -- This is not the first time Uzhgorod's great labor successes have been celebrated with international festivities. There were celebrations to mark the completion of the construction of the "Mir" power grid, international oil pipelines, the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, and other major projects. And now it is rail transport's turn. On the eve of Great October the Transcarpathian region and East Slovakia celebrated the commissioning of a new and powerful railroad border crossing.

"The Czechoslovak and Soviet sides worked in very close synchrony," CSSR Transport Minister Vladimir Blazek tells me. "International socialist competition has been very effective. And here is the result: We have opened up traffic simultaneously and ahead of schedule."

People have also had a good word for the suppliers recently. The delivery of construction materials and equipment also had to be precisely coordinated. This coordination produced a considerable effect. The construction site received deliveries promptly from enterprises in Moscow and Prague, Leningrad and Bratislava, Kiev, Brno, Kharkov, Gomel, and Brest. Everything needed to equip the locomotive facility also arrived on time from Orenburg and Novokhopersk. The people of Tashkent even sent an elevator for constructing sand depots ahead of schedule....

"Our trade relations with the CSSR," Yu.L. Brezhnev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, recalled, "are built on a balanced, reciprocal basis. In the past 10 years they have risen sharply and have now reached R12 billion. That means that the flow of freight across our border is also increasing. Thus it is extremely useful for us to have one more powerful railroad crossing. Its commissioning will make it possible to increase shipments not only between the USSR and the CSSR but also transit shipments traveling from West European countries and via our country to Afghanistan, Mongolia, and China."

GROMYKO, FRENCH ENVOY MARK RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

PM051419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Important Date"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, organized a luncheon for French Ambassador to the USSR C. Arnaud and staff members of the French Embassy on 2 November to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations bewteen the USSR and France.

During the exchange of toasts, both sides noted that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France was an important landmark in the history of relations between our peoples, who are traditionally bound by feelings of friendship and mutual respect. The experience of 60 years of development in Soviet-French relations provides eloquent proof that, despite all the differences in social systems and ideology, the USSR and France can work together to strengthen peace and cooperation in Europe and all over the world.

The development of Soviet-French relations over the last 60 years has by no means been straightforward. There were instances when it slowed down, and even rolled back. Ultimately, however, the forces of mutual attraction gained the upper hand. As K.U. Chernenko said, the overall balance of our mutual relations is constructive, especially when viewed over a prolonged period of time.

A.A. Gromyko stressed that the nature of the present world situation prompts the galvanization of cooperation between our countries, which are permanent members of the Security Council, and bear special responsibility for postwar arrangements in Europe and for the destiny of peace on earth. The positive balance accumulated by the USSR and France in the process of establishing relations of peaceful cooperation can and must be directed toward resolving the task of turning international relations back into the channel of detente.

Taking part in the luncheon, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, were P.N. Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, G.I. Marchuk, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; L.N. Tolkunov, USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union chairman; S.V. Chervonenko, chief of department at the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Duclos' Anniversary Message Recalled

LD052352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 2 Nov 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] In its latest issue, the journal KOMMUNIST publishes a message from Jacques Duclos, an outstanding personality in the French Communist Party [PCF] and a great friend of the Soviet people, that he wrote 10 years ago on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France. This document has not been published anywhere else before. The message from the great son of the French people is imbued with profound respect and admiration for the land of the soviets, for the land in which, as Jacques Duclos writes, the noble dream of the participants in the Paris Commune has become a reality.

French patriots, the message says, have not forgotten and will never forget the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in the cause of liberating France. They profoundly cherish French-Soviet friendship, which is so important for the preservation of peace.

It was no coincidence that the message from Jacques Duclos was recalled. It automatically comes to mind when you learn about foreign reaction to the broad and specific program embarked upon by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community for eliminating the threat of war.

Our country proclaimed the slogan of "Peace with the peoples, war on war" in the first days of its existence. Today, its objectives are the same. They are clear and immutable and meet with the broadest support of peace-loving public opinion throughout the world. The nationwide character of the antiwar demonstrations that have taken place everywhere recently again show that the masses accept and support the Leninist principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and our country's selfless struggle against the policy of nuclear adventurism and war.

FRENCH MEDIA VIEW NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

LD061101 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Paris November 6 TASS -- The elections in Nicaragua have ended with an indisputable success of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the French television has stressed. Despite the calls of the opposition forces to boycott the elections, over 80 per cent of the Nicaraguans who have the right to vote came to the polling stations, the telecaster of the "TF-1" program underlined.

The high percentage of participants in the Nicaraguan elections is at variance with the assertions of the opposition leaders to the effect that many Nicaraguans would not take part in the voting, the newspaper LE MONDE points out, in its turn. A special correspondent of the newspaper in Managua reports that the voting was held in a calm atmosphere, and all the requirements of democracy were observed in the course of the elections.

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN MEET LUXEMBOURG CP CHAIRMAN

LD052032 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, have met with Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, at the CPSU Central Committee today.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties exchanged views on topical international issues and expressed concern over the incessant arms race. The situation has further deteriorated after the start of deployment of new American nuclear missles in the territory of a number of West European states. Yet the intrigues of world imperialism, above all of U.S. imperialism, are encountering with increasing resistance day after day from the masses which oppose preparations for a new world war.

The approaching 40th anniversary of victory over German nazism is a reminder to the peoples of the need to remain vigilant.

On behalf of the Communists of Luxembourg Rene Urbany expressed full support for the Soviet peace initiatives, which have been developed in the new proposals put forward by Konstantin Chernenko. The chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg spoke about anti-war movement in his country and the struggle of the working people for their rights, against the decline in the steel industry, on which the country's economy depends.

The respresentatives of the CPSU expressed their total solidarity with the Communist Party of Luxembourg, a glorious contingent of the world communist movement, which firmly stands on the positions of international proletarian internationalism and consistently upholds the national interests of the people of Luxembourg. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship, unanimity and cohesion.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM051435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] federation secretaries headed by V. Giannotti, PCI Central Committee member and deputy chief of the PCI Central Committee Organization Department, was in the Soviet Union from 26 October through 4 November in accordance with the plan for interparty exchanges between the CPSU and the PCI.

The delegation visited Moscow, the Armenian SSR, and Leningrad, and held meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work and International Departments, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, and the Moscow Gorispolkom. The Italian Communists were familarized with the CPSU's activity in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields and with the party organs' work at republican, oblast, city, and rayon levels and visited a number of industrial enterprises and kolkhozes, where they were acquainted with the work of the primary party organizations and Soviet people's daily working and living conditions.

The PCI delegation displayed special interest in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, questions of party building, the improvement of the forms and methods of managing the national economy, and questions of the CPSU's struggle for peace and international security.

SOVIET-FINNISH FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION PRAISED

LD052143 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes:

A traditional month of Finnish-Soviet friendship opens in Finland on November 7, the day when the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be celebrated in the USSR and abroad. The day for the opening of the traditional friendship month has been chosen not accidentally: The victory of the Great October Revolution opened the road to independence for Finland. The decree of Finland's independence signed by Lenin laid down a solid basis for the establishment of friendly, goodneighbourly relations between the two countries.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland live as good neighbours. They are engaged in ever widening mutually advantageous trade, are jointly building large industrial facilities and power projects. They come to know each other better with every year, getting convinced that both the Soviet and Finnish peoples have the same aspirations, to live and work in conditions of peace.

There are forces in the West, above all in the USA, which dislike the fact that Finland is actively cooperating with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Those forces try to spoil relations between our countries, to intimidate the Finnish people with the "Soviet menace", to call in question the significance of the Soviet-Finnish treaty.

But the absolute majority of the Finnish people, as public opinion polls show, support the Paasikivi-Kekkonen foreign policy line which is based on friendship with the Soviet Union. Finland's new President Mauno Koivisto declared more than once that he will continue the foreign policy course of his predecessors for only that course meets the interests of his country.

The Finnish people got convinced on their own experience that cooperation with the USSR has a beneficial effect on the economy of their country. By the way, this is recognized also by Western economists. Thus, FINANCIAL TIMES, the organ of the London business circles, wrote that bilateral trade with the Soviet Union gave an invaluable impetus for the development of Finland's economy, ensuring a steep increase in industrial output. The newspaper was compelled to admit that Finland's economy develops at a much faster pace than that of other Western countries.

Finland's example shows clearly that cooperation of West European countries with socialist states is to mutual benefit. ~~Political~~ and cultural ties are consolidated in the course of business cooperation, the international situation on the whole is eased. The leaders of the Soviet Union invariably emphasize in their speeches the advantages of peaceful cooperation of states with different social systems, the importance of the policy of detente, of the assertion of the "Helsinki spirit" in relations among Europeans.

TASS ATTACKS NEO-NAZI CONGRESS IN MUNICH

LD052157 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Alksey Shestakov writes:

Times change and the "brown shirts", who hold their traditional assemblages in Munich, no longer pound their beer mugs on the tables in the big "Hofbreukeller" beer-house, where Hitler and company used to be on the spree. Today the Nazis have chosen for their wild assemblages the Munich Schwabing -- a bohemian district.

Yet, the whole difference lies only in a change of the venue. The essence remains the same: pathological chauvinism and hatred for the "Red", the demand that the "great German Reich" be revived and the "German race be purified."

Such are the main "ideas" characterizing the "Federal congress" of the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party (NDP) in Munich on November 3-4 which marked the 25th anniversary of the neo-Nazi organization.

The "congress" was held in spite of the numerous protests of the democratic public of the FRG, with the knowledge and direct encouragement of the Munich and Bavarian authorities, under the protection of reinforced police duty details, who made sure that the powerful anti-fascist protest demonstration should not interfere with the assemblage of the "brown shirts."

The neo-Nazis feel particularly well at ease in Munich. The newspaper DEUTSCHE NATIONALE ZEITUNG, which in its caveman human-hating resembles the Goebbels tabloid VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER is issued in a total print of more than 100 thousand copies in the Bavarian capital. The open calls for setting right the "post-war injustices towards Germany", praise for Hitler and his entourage, the threats to "mete out reprisals" for the "crimes against Germans", the advertising of scribblings extolling the "heroic feats" of Nazi Wehrmacht -- this is what the DEUTSCHE NATIONALE ZEITUNG, a publication of the National Democratic Party", is.

One can hardly recall its publisher Gerhard Frey being at least once called to answer for libel or activities in violation of the FRG Constitution banning Nazi propaganda. Even the NDP itself, which impudently denies the monstrous crimes of nazism against the peoples and revives the Hitler cult, making revanchist claims to the territory of the neighbour socialist countries, enjoys full freedom of actions in the country. The neo-Nazis have more than once taken part in elections to the Bundestag, to the Land and local authorities. They were allowed to explain their "platform" even on West German television.

The official authorities and most of the FRG's mass media picture the neo-Nazis as a "bunch of extremists" who "really do not threaten anybody". But the West German anti-fascists and democrats describe the disgraceful encouragement of the brown shirts with good reason as an "outrage upon the memory of the victims of the fascist dictatorship", "a sinister shadow of the past to which an end has not yet been put in the FRG." Yet they in the corridors of power either in the capital of Bavaria or the capital of the FRG do not wish to heed their voices of wrath and protest.

CORRUPTION AMONG FRG RULING PARTIES' LEADERS HIT

LD052158 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

Greece should take in near future important decisions in the home, foreign and economic policy for purposes of ensuring the groundwork of "freedom and democracy"...surprising as it may seem, these words are contained in the message of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl sent to the right-wing Greek party "New Democracy" on the occasion of its tenth anniversary. The head of the West German Government declares straight that that oppositional Greek party "upon returning to power next year" might count as in the past on the backing of Helmut Kohl's party, the CDU.

It is in general tactless to moralize and lecture anyone and in international relations such actions are assessed as interference in internal affairs of other countries. It is precisely as horrible and unacceptable interference that this message of the West German chancellor was described in a statement of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of Greece's ruling party, Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok).

There is another aspect to this unsavoury case. Pronouncements from which it follows that there is, allegedly, not even the "groundwork of freedom and democracy" in Greece, the pronouncements insulting to Greece were made by the head of the government and chairman of the party that are bogged down in a profound political crisis which was caused by the bribing of leading politicians of the FRG by the Flick concern.

Revealing publication in the West German press show that implicated in the Flick scandal, that is in getting sums of money from the concern, in addition to Minister Lamsdorf and President of the Bundestag Barzel who have resigned, are Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Friedrich Zimmermann, Heinrich Windelen, Juergen Moellemann, Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss and, finally, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl himself who is to give testimonies to this effect to Bundestag's special commission in a few days time.

The FRG press was compelled to admit that, as the Flick scandal shows, the top leaders of Bonn's ruling parties are corrupt through and through while the West German society itself is based on bribery, and the decisive role in it is played by big capital. According to chairman of the SDPG group in the Bundestag Hans-Jochen Vogel, the country's population might get the impression that state authority in the FRG comes from the money bag, not from the people.

This is a correct impression indeed. So with an ever greater reason the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement in its answer to the insulting sally by the FRG chancellor stresses that Helmut Kohl should have been concerned about the crisis in his own party and government and should leave alone the Greek people which is the master in its own country.

COMPARISON OF FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY DENIAL

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 November in its Morning Edition on page 5 carries under the headline "At the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade" the TASS report on the Foreign Trade Ministry denial that it is using economic ties for political pressure against Britain.

The IZVESTIYA version has been compared with the TASS version published on page G 3 of the 5 November DAILY REPORT and found to be identical.

U.S., ISRAEL MOVE TOWARD 'MILITARY PACT'

PM051527 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Musayelyan "International Review": "The Near East: Ingredients of Peace"]

[Excerpt] The results of [Israeli Prime Minister] Peres' Washington trip have demonstrated once again that, despite the propaganda pyrotechnics on both sides about their desire to normalize the Near East situation, there have been no changes in either the U.S. or the Israeli positions. On the contrary, a further intensification of the strategic tandem's aggression is planned.

According to Arab press reports, intensive talks are being conducted between the two states. Essentially, they represent a transition from political cooperation to a military pact. Whereas before Tel Aviv somewhat depended on Washington to see to its militarist needs, under the planned agreement the two states will establish approximately the same kind of relationship as exists between the United States and the European NATO countries. The United States will give Israel the relevant military aid if necessary. Israel, for its part, will grant the U.S. Armed Forces possible privileges on its territory, as well as providing the necessary support for the actions of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Arab East.

Last week's visit to Israel by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger should also be viewed in the context of this plan. The Pentagon chief confirmed that additional exports of U.S. weapons will begin very soon, and in no way will they affect the deliveries which are already being made in accordance with the existing schedule.

The further transformation of Israeli territory into the U.S. military's bridgehead was also discussed at the talks. Details have not been given, but South Yemen's 14 UKTUBAR writes that by agreement with Tel Aviv the United States intends to deploy U.S. Pershing II nuclear missiles in the vicinity of Haifa and in the Negev Desert. Naturally, such a step could have extremely dangerous consequences and lead to a sharp increase in Near East tension.

"Such close American-Israeli military cooperation," the French magazine COURRIER DE LA PAIX writes, "binds Tel Aviv even more tightly to U.S. plans for confrontation with the Soviet Union on its southern flank. Israel has effectively become an integral part of the U.S. military system to protect U.S. 'vital interests' in the East Mediterranean, Near East, and Persian Gulf Region."

The interests of the region's peoples and of international security in general urgently dictate the need to step up efforts to eliminate the Near East source of tension. Our country's latest initiative, "The Soviet Union's Proposals for a Near East Settlement," put forward in July 1984, made an exceedingly broad impact worldwide. The hegemonistic plans of the United States in the region were thrown into striking relief by the USSR's constructive proposals. "The Soviet Union is advocating justice, whereas the United States is on the side of the aggressor," the Jordanian paper AL-DUSTUR wrote.

The recent talks in Moscow with a number of Arab heads of state were a logical development of the Soviet initiative. October has been a kind of "Arab month" in the capital's diplomatic calendar. Our country has cordially received the leader of the People's Democratic Republic Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih; and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, paying friendly visits, and Iraqi Foreign Minister T. Aziz, paying a working visit. Comrade K.U. Chernenko and other Soviet leaders met, conversed, and had talks with them. A new name has been added to the list of Arab countries whose relations with the USSR have been sealed by friendship and cooperation treaties.

On 9 October a similar document was signed in the Kremlin with the Yemen Arab Republic. Significantly, the event coincided with another historic date -- the 4th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria.

The idea of the importance of collective efforts by the region's states in order to overcome the protracted crisis runs through all the Soviet proposals on the principles of a Near East settlement and ways of achieving it. This approach is fundamentally different from the U.S. strategy and Israeli policy, which are geared to splitting the Arab countries and imposing separate dialogue on them. For example, Peres, in an interview for the U.S. TIME magazine, candidly expressed his hopes of involving Jordan in the process.

A lasting and just peace in the Near East can only be brought about by an all-embracing settlement guaranteeing all states and peoples in the region the right to security and an independent existence. It is the USSR's belief that the principal way to attain this goal is to convene an international conference as soon as possible with the obligatory, equal participation of the PLO.

The U.S. Administration makes no secret of its annoyance at the USSR's clear-cut, principled approach. The United States has nothing with which to counter this constructive policy. Therefore, Washington is trying to justify its course by alleging that conditions for an all-embracing settlement never have existed and do not exist at all at the moment in the Near East. Therefore, apparently, it is necessary to follow the path of partial solutions, which inevitably assume a separate nature. The Soviet Union is even accused of "disregarding" partial measures and of attempting to get " all or nothing."

What is there to say on this score? The accusations are at odds with reality. Our country has never opposed intermediate measures, but there must be a stipulation that they fall within the overall pattern of a total settlement. Otherwise, partial solutions put off rather than hasten a general settlement.

The sad experience of several decades in the Near East has shown that neither the path of military conflicts nor separate deals will bring peace. It can only be brought about by talks attended by all interested parties. Under existing conditions, only the renunciation of inter-Arab strife and the mobilization of all forces of the region's peoples to counter the plans of the U.S. hegemonists and Israeli expansionists will sooner or later compel Washington and Tel Aviv to agree to a peace conference on the Near East and sit down at the negotiating table with the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Only then will there be a real chance that peace will eventually come to the Near East.

U.S. GRANTS ISRAEL $1.2 BILLION IN ECONOMIC AID

LD012225 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 1 TASS -- The U.S. Government today decided to grant Israel 1.2 billion dollars gratis to buttress its disintegrating economy.

The U.S. Congress earlier approved a bill granting Tel Aviv 2.6 billion dollars for economic and military needs in the current 1984-1985 fiscal year. The government's official decision on the 1.2 billion dollar grant is the first step in implementing that bill. The remaining 1.4 billion dollars, according to AP, are going to be given Israel exclusively for military needs. Quoting official sources, the news agency reports that in the next fiscal year Washington's aid to Tel Aviv will amount to 3.6 billion dollars. Israel is the world's largest recipient of U.S. economic and military aid.

TEHRAN PAPER ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT SOCIALISM

NC031250 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] The 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, as a result of which the first government of workers and farmers in the world was formed in our country, will be celebrated on 7 November.

Opponents of the new social system that has replaced capitalism no longer dare to doubt the successes scored by socialist countries in the economic sphere and the continuous economic progress being achieved in these countries. Therefore, they resort to various tricks in a bid to discredit socialism. For example, Tehran's JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper claimed that the successes scored by Communists and the socialist system in the economic sphere are gained through harming the moral needs of the people. A certain Hojjat ol-Eslam from among the present Iranian rulers went so far as to claim that Marxism is generally contrary to the moral essence of human beings. Evidently, those who make such baseless allegations want to distract the attention of Iran's social circles away from the inhumane nature of exploiting societies and social systems such as feudalism and capitalism. However, Marx and Engels, the founders of scientific socialism, proved that the objectives of such societies, irrespective of where they are, is the unrestrained amassing of wealth by the exploiting minority through the pitiless oppression of the toiling majority, which is often deprived of the minimum of material and cultural blessings.

Toilers in all countries are happy with the successes of socialism. These successes become examples that inspire nations in the process of constructing a society based on social justice, and nations still fighting against exploitation in the face of material deprivation and spiritual poverty.

Efforts by the JOMHURI-YE ELSAMI newspaper and its ilk to accuse and calumniate the Soviet Union and the socialist system are not accidential. As pointed out during the 26th CPSU Congress, the imperialists and their associates regularly resort to hostile acts against socialist countries. They denigrate and distort all developments in these countries, their major objective being to make people turn their backs on socialism.

SOVIET GOSR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PDRY

LD041323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Days of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen have begun in Aden. They are dedicated to the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. A Soviet delegation led by Atashev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kirgiz SSR, has arrived there to take part in the festivities.

DRUGOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ANGOLA

PM051441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Development of Ties"

[Text] A delegation of CPSU officials headed by V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, has returned to Moscow from a trip to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Labor Party Central Committee.

FRANCE-U.S. SUPPORT AGGRAVATES CHAD SITUATION

LD051459 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Paris November 5 TASS -- The French interventionist forces which are now being withdrawn from Chad are being massed near the border of that country in the heart of the African Continent. The TF-1 television network has reported here that warplanes have been redeployed from airfields in Chad to the neighbouring Central African Republic. Many other units of the expedition corps are being shipped to that country. In particular, the paratroopers are stationed at the Bouar military base.

Withdrawing its troops from Chad, Paris does not propose, however, to stop intervention in the affairs of that African country. This follows from a statement made by the French chief of staff, General Jeannou Lacaze, at the Frence troop parade in Ndjamena. The general frankly admitted that French military advisers would continue to render assistance to the Habre regime. AFP points out that Lacaze voiced the "satisfaction of the government and the supreme command with the actions of the troops who participated in operation Manta."

The massive support rendered by Paris and Washington to the puppet Ndjamena administration leads to the further aggravation of the situation in Chad. The threat of hostilities breaking out anew in that country is growing, AFP points out. The Habre regime has openly announced its intention to expand its territorial influence in order to act from positions of strength towards other military and political groupings. This, the news agency stresses, means the seizure of the northern provinces of the country. Already in the immediate future, perhaps, even before the opening of the OAU summit, the Habre army will begin "advancing to the north," AFP reports, quoting reliable sources in Chad.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS TO ANGOLA -- The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Agriculture has dispatched a number of young agricultural experts to Angola to help Angola develop its cotton cultivation industry. A number of cottongrowing establishments have been set up in Angola with the help of Uzbek experts. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Nov 84 GF]

OBSERVERS HAIL DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS IN NICARAGUA

LD051838 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 5 Nov 84

["The Triumph of Genuine Democracy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev.

Over 80 per cent of the citizens of Nicaragua eligible for vote took part Sunday in the first genuinely free general elections in the country's history. They elected the president and vice-president of the republic and deputies to the national assembly (parliament). Preliminary, so far incomplete, results of the elections indicate that the bulk of the electorate voted for the candidates of one of the seven political parties which took part in the elections -- the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The general elections of November 4 became a major success of the Nicaraguan people building a new life in the country after the victory of the Sandinist popular revolution in 1979. An anti-Nicaraguan campaign launched by the Washington administration with the aim of disrupting and discrediting the expression of the free will of the Nicaraguans has been an abysmal failure. Despite the White House-started undeclared war on Nicaragua, despite subversive operations of the Somozists, the voting passed in a calm atmosphere and demonstrated a very high level of activity of the electorate.

This was noted not only by Nicaraguans but numerous visitors and foreign newsmen as well. "It is a free and democratic election by secret ballot. I would like to note that it is well-organized", a French television reporter said in his dispatch from Managua, speaking about the atmosphere at the polling stations. "The elections have become a major contribution to the democratic development of the country", said Thorvald Stoltemberg, representative of the Socialist International in Nicaragua. Even U.S. media organisations did not deny that fact of massive participation of the Nicaraguans in the general elections.

However, even after this undeniable expression of popular support for the Sandinist government the White House is not going to stop anti-Nicaraguan actions. Large-scale preparations are under way for a direct U.S. intervention in that sovereign country. It is not accidental that President Reagan in one of his latest election addresses did not give a specific reply to the question whether he would send U.S. troops to Central America or not.

At the same time Washington continues its attempts at blackmailing Nicaragua, demanding a change in its government policy after the elections. These provocative actions are doomed to failure, too. The Sandinist Nicaragua is not going to surrender its goals, or its political line of safeguarding independence and sovereignty of the country or its revolutionary gains. This was reaffirmed in the course of the democratic expression of the people's will November 4.

CIA MANUAL SEEN AS PRELUDE TO INVASION

LD051626 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Viktor Ponomarev writes:

The hypocritical disputes around the CIA's manual for Nicaraguan contras orchestrated by a clever regisseur do not go beyond deliberations about "flaws of translation."

The verbiage of the U.S. Administration around "peculiarities of the style" of the document is called upon to conceal its sacrilegious essence, psychological preparation of the United States armed intervention into Nicaragua.

When this "primer of terrorism" created in the CIA is closely studied, one cannot but notice that the "manual" is keynoted by practical recommendations of aces of espionage and subversion to create in Nicaragua the "fifth column" called upon to ensure the success of the invasion.

The manual lauds the experience of Nazis in the Second World War which enabled the Germans, as the document says, to penetrate countries they intended to invade even before the very invasion. Praising the effectivity of the Nazi's tactic, the authors of the "manual" point out that it took the Nazis one month to enter Poland, Czechoslovakia, and France and one week to enter Norway.

The theory and practice of the Nazis publicized in the CIA's manual has a sinister meaning against the background of the attempts now made by the U.S. President to discredit the democratic elections that passed successfully in Nicaragua, against the background of provocative flights of U.S. SR-71 spy planes, redeployment of the Navy close to the Nicaraguan coasts and the buildup of the military potential near Nicaragua's borders.

It follows from statements of the President and his closest advisers that there will be no changes in the United States policy in Central America if Reagan is re-elected. This means that the CIA's manual will remain in force. This means that the efforts to form the "fifth column" in Nicaragua called upon to ensure the success of the invasion going by the experience of the Nazis will be growing with every day. Hypocritical pronouncements of the U.S. leadership about "style errors" cannot conceal the main thing, that under the cover of "distracting speeches" the CIA and the Pentagon are preparing an armed intervention of Nicaragua.

CHILEAN CABINET RESIGNS UNDER PUBLIC PRESSURE

LD051918 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid November 5 TASS -- According to an EFE Agency report, the Chilean cabinet of dictator Pinochet has resigned today. This decision has been taken under the pressure of powerful protests of Chilean public against the anti-people's military-fascist dictatorship and its policy of mass repressions.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR COLOMBIAN CP CONGRESS

PM051451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation consisting of R.I. Kosolapov, CPSU Central Committee member and chief editor fo the journal KOMMUNIST (head of delegation); I. Ye. Kolchkov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom; and V.B. Rybakov and A.N. Mineyev, senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee International Department; left Moscow for Bogota on 2 November at the invitation of the Colombian Communist Party leadership to attend the 14th Colombian Communist Party Congress.

SOVIET 'NOTABLE' CITED ON CHERNENKO'S HEALTH

AU051450 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 3/4 Nov 84 p 4

[Walter Hacker Report: "Talks in Moscow: How Much Longer Afghanistan?"]

[Excerpt] People in Moscow are talking about Chernenko's state of health with a frankness that is surprising for Soviet conditions. Yes, I was told by a prominent Soviet notable, Chernenko does suffer from emphysema. This has an unfavorable effect on his public appearances because he shows breathing problems, but, after his protracted summer vacation, the first man of the Soviet Union is fully fit for work. If one considers to what extent the diseases and old age ailments of Chernenko's predecessors were denied and suppressed, the present attitude must be termed a novelty, a novelty that is perhaps caused by the fact that the question of the succession seems to be settled even now. But this was not discussed.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AWARDS LABOR PRIZES

LD051844 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have passed a resolution on the awarding of the USSR state prizes for 1984 for the outstanding labor achievements to the front rankers of the National Socialist Emulation Drive. The resolution is based on the proposals submitted by the Committee for Lenin and State Prizes and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. The prizes went to a big group of workers, collective farmers, team leaders and foremen who made most important contribution to fulfillment and overfulfilment of plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan period, to ensuring higher production efficiency, economy and raw materials and better quality of the goods produced.

The resolution, out today, is signed by Konstantin Chernenko and Nikolay Tikhonov.

23 OCT CPSU PLENUM MATERIALS PUBLISHED

LD052104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] An individual brochure has been published containing the materials of the CPSU Central Committee plenum which took place on 23 October 1984. It contains news reports about the plenum, the speech by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the report by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Committee plenum about the long-term program for land improvement, the raising of the efficiency of reclaimed-lands use for purposes of steadily increasing the country's food fund, and about measures to guarantee highly efficient reclaimed-land use at collective and state farms and other agricultural enterprises, and other documents.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 5 DECEMBER

LD030948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided to convene the 10th session, 10th convocation, of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on 5 December 1984 in Moscow.

ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

LD042131 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, has given an interview to Jiri Vitous, our Moscow correspondent. They discussed the economic experiment that has been in operation in the Soviet Union since 1 January.

[Begin recording in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] [Vitous] Is it possible to talk now, after the lapse of 10 months, about the results of the experiment carried out in some sectors of the Soviet national economy?

[Bogomolov] The results of the ongoing experiment have been the subject of analyses both of scientists and the relevant governmental bodies. Their conclusions are as follows: The undoubted contribution of the experiment is, above all, the strengthening of discipline in relations between customers and their suppliers. This is because economic stimuli have led enterprises to consistently fulfill their contractual obligations in supplying products. Regarding the second principal objective of the experiment, rasing the effectiveness of production, primarily by increasing labor productivity, it is still too soon for us to talk in a broader context about some kind of tangible shift forward, although many enterprises have increased productivity and made larger savings in raw materials and energy. The issue now will be to define with greater precision, on the basis of the experiences gained, certain conditions of the experiment and to extend them to other enterprises, production associations, and sectors of our national economy. Overall, however, the experiment demonstrates the need to extend enterprises' rights while simultaneously increasing their responsibilities.

[Vitous] One of the basic aspects of the experiments that are taking place in the Soviet Union, Hungary, and some other socialist countries is the extension of rights and the stimulation of initiative of production associations and enterprises. Where is the limit of this increased independence of enterprises?

[Bogomolov] This limit is different in each socialist state, depending on the specific conditions of its development, the attained degree of the concentration of production, the level of discipline of work collectives, and a number of other factors that must be borne in mind. One thing is clear however: An increased authority of enterprises and the more independent conduct of their own economic activities must not lead to the suppression of the principle of planned management of the economy as a whole. The management system of the economy by way of the work plan presupposes that the state, through instruments it has in its hands, such as credit or price policy, the influence of the tax system on economic interests of individual enterprises, achieves the security and maintenance of fundamental national economic proportions, and to lose this advantage of the socialist management of the economy would not only be undesirable, but also dangerous. This does not mean, however, that under such a management system the state centrally plans everything to the last minute detail. There must be a borderline between the extension of economic independence of an enterprise, or decentralization, and the preservation of the instruments of central planning in the hands of the state. The fact is that today we have in many instances a greater tendency towards a centralized approach. Yet, it is necessary that enterprises are given greater opportunities for exercising their own initiative while, at the same time, it is essential not to let the main instruments through which we exercise our influence on the economy slip from our hands. [end recording]

GORISPOLKOM CHAIRMAN ON VLADIVOSTOK DEVELOPMENT

OW060931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Savitskiy video report, including interview with V.G. Nechayuk, chairman of the Vladivostok Gorispolkom]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers has approved a new general construction plan for Vladivostok.

[Begin recording] [Savitskiy] Vladivostok is one of the most rapidly developing cities in the country's east. This is indicated by the fact that population growth for the beginning of the 1980's, projected by the last long-range plan, has been significantly exceeded. About 130,000 more people than expected by demographers now live here.

Much has been built in recent years. The center of Vladivostok has been embellished by new buildings: a theater, a circus, and a marine resources complex. New microrayons have appeared on hillsides, and one of the fundamental city construction tasks -- the city's outlet to the sea -- is being successfully implemented. Well-organized sea-fronts and recreation areas are some of the sites that make the city's appearance modern and memorable.

However, life moves on, and a new general plan has been adopted.

[Nechayuk] The basic idea of the new general plan for Vladivostok is comprehensive development at a high town planning and architectural level.

The center of the city remains at the previous traditional and historical location along Zolotoy Rog Bay. Mainly high-rise buildings will be built here. It is planned to significantly improve the city's sanitary situation, build landscaped parks on the hillsides, and create new greenbelts. It is envisaged to build new large purification installations. At the same time, harmful -- in the sanitary sense -- enterprises will be moved from the development area. In particular, this includes the petroleum base, which will be replaced by a sports complex and park.

Vladivostok will get a satellite city that is presently known as Trudovoye settlement. Along with industrial construction, intensive housing construction will also be carried out here. The new general plan assumes that Vladivostok will grow from its present 600,000 population to 760,000 in the next 25 years. The transport layout of the new general plan envisages the organization of convenient communications, both between the microrayons as well as rayons located on opposite sides of our bays and inlets.

I should add that the new general plan is already being implemented. A lot, particularly the provision of public services and amenities, will be completed by the 125th anniversary of our Vladivostok, an anniversary we will observe in 1985. [end recording]

CSA: LIVESTOCK FARMING ON GOOD WINTER FOOTING

LD052319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The country's livestock farmers have successfully completed the agricultural year. Over to our commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

It is not just in Brest Oblast but throughout Belorussia in general that livestock farmers have worked well this year. In this republic and also in Lithuania, there has been ahead of schedule fulfillment of the year's plan for purchase of milk. There is also a sizable increase in animal productivity on livestock farms in Latvia, Estonia, and Armenia. These facts are from a USSR CSA report we just received containing the results of the work by livestock farmers for 10 months. I will list some of them: In comparison with the same period of last year, meat and egg purchases are up by 6 percent, and milk purchases by 5 percent. This is a sizable increase and a good rate of growth, and, what is very important, these facts show that livestock farming has made a successful start to overwintering, the period of keeping livestock indoors. In previous years, precisely in October in the transition period, a certain drop in productivity often occurred. At the moment, it has not been felt in the country, although a certain amount of lagging behind has been permitted in Kazakhstan, Turkmenia, and Kirghizia. Unfortunately, feed units are not yet working everywhere as they do in Brest Oblast, and in some places they are simply inactive and have not been organized. On such farms, there is presently overconsumption of feeds, which will show up if not now, then at the end of wintering. Incidentally, precisely in Kazakhstan, many feed units are not working at the moment. Checks note these facts also in Chita, Tomsk, and certain other oblasts. On the whole, our livestock farming is definitely on the rise. However, in order to maintain the tempo, all reserves should now be in action.

VASKHNIL EXPERTS DISCUSS ARABLE LAND SHORTAGE

PM011125 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Oct 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "In the Service of the Harvest"]

[Excerpt] The problem of opening up mountain land resources is an important national economic task. In Georgia, where there is a shortage of arable land, its resolution is particularly topical.

The republic's scientists and specialists are constantly looking for ways to expand the area of agricultural land by opening up the mountains. The Transcaucasian Department of VASKHHNIL [All-Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences] is systematically working toward this end. Research into soil protection and ways to increase mountain land fertility and yields is under way, and means of mechanization, automation, provision of electricity, and optimization of crop rotation are being developed. For certain regions, general anti-erosion measure plans have been elaborated and mountain farming programs, bearing in mind the new forms of the agro-industrial complex administration, have been drawn up.

These issues were touched upon during a conversation between E.A. Shevardanadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and scientists attending an intinerant session of the VASKHNIL presidium: Academician A.A. Nikonov, president of VASKHNIL; Academicians V.A. Kubyshev and I.S. Shatilov, vice presidents of VASKHNIL; and Academician V.I. Nazarenko, chief scientific secretary of the VASKHNIL presidium. The conversation took place at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

GEN SHKADOV INTERVIEWED ON FIRST BOOK ABOUT HEROES

PM021037 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 p 2

[Interview with Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, by unnamed "our" correspondent, under the rubric "Among Books": "Evoking a Response in Hearts" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction, date, place of interview unspecified]

[Excerpts] The Military Literature Publishing House has published a book entitled "Heroes of the Soviet Union," [Geroi Sovetskogo Soyuza] devoted to the 50th anniversary of the institution of the highest distinction in the USSR -- the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Ivan Nikolayevich Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, who edited this book, replies to our correspondent's questions.

[Correspondent] How do you rate the importance and topicality of the book "Heroes of the Soviet Union" today?

[Shkadov] It is the first publication of **this kind containing information** about the Heroes of the Soviet Union awarded this lofty title from the time it was instituted [16 April 1934] through the present. For the first time in Soviet historiography, the book's authors have systematized the information on the party membership, national origin, and age of the heroes and the ratio of partisans, underground members, soldiers, sailors, sergeants, petty officers, and officers among them, and have traced the pattern of conferment of this title according to specific historical stages. Moreover, the book not only provides information and analyzes historical and statistical data, but also demonstrates the sources of the Soviet people's heroism.

At the present time, when the international situation is extremely tense, the publication of this book is both timely and topical.

[Correspondent] Which episodes reflected in the book seem most vivid and instructive to you?

[Shkadov] It is difficult to answer that question. I would like to draw the attention of young readers to the period of the Great Patriotic War, which is unparalleled in history in terms of the mass scale of Soviet people's heroism, and to the episodes described in that section of the book.

One cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that two-thirds -- almost 8,000 holders of the Gold Star -- are officers, generals, admirals, or marshals of our glorious Armed Forces, people of **a genuinely heroic profession**. Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, described them vividly and graphically in his book "We Serve the Motherland and the Cause of Communism." "It would be no exaggeration to say," Dmitriy Fedorovich noted, "that an officer's life is daily, **unostentatious, routine heroism**; it is supreme citizenship, patriotism, and internationalism in action."

The heroes' feats evoke a response in the hearts of the present generation of Soviet youth.